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BANNER OF PEACE INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY HELD

Zhivkov Greets Assembly

AU151955 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Report on greetings message of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 15 August opening ceremony of the Second Banner of Peace International Assembly]

[Text] Sofia, August 15 (BTA) -- "The bright and noble ideas of the International 'Banner of Peace' Assembly have a great creative and uniting force", reads in part the message of greetings by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council to the participants in the second international assembly which was opened here today.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the ideas of the assembly embody the striving and the will of millions of people for building up a new world, for materializing the dreams and hopes of mankind for a happy childhood, for peace and freedom.

By noting that the ideas of the assembly have met a great international response, the Bulgarian head of state stressed that they contain a sincere love for peace, an innovatory charge, a belief and purposefulness, a high responsibility to the future, an ardent appeal for contacts and friendship among the peoples. "Attaching importance to the creative maturing of the personality in all spheres of life, the ideas of the assembly revealed the necessity of establishing conditions which to ensure the right to every child, to every young man or girl, to every man to life, to create, to develop and improve", Mr Zhivkov said.

He stressed that in the second assembly representatives of about 100 countries participate then pointing to the fact that few are the forums with such a wide representativeness. "By its noble aims and vitality, by the opportunities for the development and enrichment of the most wonderful abilities of the young human personality, the 'Banner of Peace' assembly and movement are unique of their kind in the world", the Bulgarian head of state said.

He expressed confidence that among the participants in the assembly there are future creators and builders, public, state figures and intellectuals who "together with all the progressive forces will set up strong bridges of friendship, with the joint will and struggle, will replace the danger of the destructing thermonuclear catastrophe through trust and cooperation.

"The creativity which you have chosen and to which most of you will devote their lives is the true way which will lead you to the unity and beauty. Because he who creates he searches for and finds out friends and collaborators. Because he who creates he fights for a new world, a world of freedom, of justice, of beauty", the message of greetings reads in part.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made an appeal to the participants for adopting the motto of the assembly -- "Unity, Creativity and Beauty" -- for a leading principle for doing away with the barriers among the countries and peoples, for getting familiar and for understanding, for cooperation and friendship. He appealed to the participants for preparing themselves to meet worthily the year of 1985 -- the international year of the youth.

"Be selfless in the struggle for peace and happiness of the peoples, against the war and the oppression, in the name of life, in the name of progress of mankind", Mr Todor Zhivkov's message of greetings reads in conclusion.

UNESCO Director Honored

AU151435 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] On 15 August at the Boyana residence, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, awarded Amadou Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO director general, with the Dimitrov International Award. UNESCO's director general has been awarded with this high distinction for his sociopolitical, scientific and creative activity in support of peace, democracy and social progress. After awarding Mr M'bow, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the happiness of the entire Bulgarian people on the occasion and wished the new laureate good health, a long life and further successes in his public activity and personal life.

"Your participation in many forums," Comrade Zhivkov said, "which took place inBulgaria under the auspices of UNESCO have earned you recognition as a dynamic and charming personality. Bulgaria's public connects your name with the 1979 Banner of Peace [International] Assembly, which took place in Sofia. We rejoice at your decision to be a sponsor of the present second assembly. We welcome this as an expression of your readiness to further join our efforts and your determination to ensure the unity, creativity and beauty of the young generation in the future."

Expressing cordial thanks for the high distinction, Mr M'bow declared that he accepts the award as a confirmation of Bulgaria's adherence to the humanitarian values represented by UNESCO, and as an expression of its will to contribute to developing ideals.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a luncheon for Amadou Mahtar M'bow, recipient of the Dimitrov award. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Mariya Zakharieva, chairman of Bulgaria's National Commission for UNESCO and deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Vladimir Zhivkov, director of the Banner of Peace Center

Zhivkov Remarks at Presentation

AU151948 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 15 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council conferred the international Dimitrov prize on Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director general of UNESCO. The head of UNESCO was awarded the prize for his public, political, scientific and creative activity in support of peace, democracy and social progress. Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow arrived yesterday for the Second International Banner of Peace Assembly.

"In your person, Mr M'bow, we see one of the most outstanding public and cultural figures of the African Continent, the worthy representative of Senegal and of fighting Africa, the indefatigable fighter for equality, progress and well-being of the peoples, for free and peaceful buildup of a just human society," said Mr Todor Zhivkov in his speech of greetings. He stressed that Mr M'bow has proved his consistency of a righter against neocolonialism, apartheid and race discrimination as a participant in the Second World War and as a responsible statesman, politician and scholar.

"After your being elected as a director general of UNESCO new and indisputable positive results have been achieved in the work of this organization", Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

The Bulgarian head of state continued that the role of the education, science and culture for the spiritual getting the nations closer together, for the progress, for the strengthening of understanding and equality is every more established. "The mutual penetration, the becoming acquainted with and the enrichment of the cultures is ever more turning into a bridge of friendship among the peoples and contributes to detente in the international life, he said.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that in Bulgaria Mr M'bow's special attention to the spiritual life in the country, the assistance and support he renders within the framework of UNESCO to fulfilling and popularizing the initiatives and experience, proposed by Bulgaria, is highly esteemed.

"Among the Bulgarian public your name, Mr M'bow, is linked with the international Banner of Peace Assembly held in Sofia in 1979. We are glad to have your consent to give your patronage of honour to the present assembly. We accept this as an expression of readiness to further unite our efforts and will in order to ensure the unity, creativity and beauty of the young gernerations of tomorrow," Mr Zhivkov stressed.

The Bulgarian head of state said that the international Dimitrov prize bears the name of the heroic son of the Bulgarian people Georgi Dimitrov whose purposeful life is and will remain an eternal example of courage and dignity, of striving and activity for a general creativity and happiness, of great feat in the struggle against fascism, obscurantism and the reactionary forces. "Today the ideas, the lifework and the legacy of Dimitrov are a mighty mainstay in the struggle against the attempts of the reactionary forces to launch armed conflicts, to humiliate and kill people and peoples, to pose threats to the valuable properties of our civilization," he stressed.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that in our alarming and dramatic time the peaceloving forces all over the planet are uniting and are on the offensive. "Among them, he said, there is also a great number of politicians, public figures, intellectuals and creators who work wholeheartedly for the most dear wishes of the people for peace, for labour, for democracy and social progress, for confidence in the future to become true."

Receiving with gratitude the prize Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow said that Georgi Dimitrov whose worthy successor is Mr Todor Zhivkov, has entered the history as a symbol of the resistance against Nazism which later has caused so much evil to Europe and the whole world, as an ardent defender of peace in the world, a peace based on the self-determination of the nations, of democracy and social progress. He was an example of devotion to the ideals for peace and justice for the whole mankind," Mr M'bow said.

In our time, he continued, war has changed its nature. The scope and the enormous destructive force of the nuclear, chemical and biological weapons are such that such a conflict would lead to the destruction of the whole mankind. Besides this is the different circles a movement appears which expresses one and the same will -- to halt the inertia which would lead to an irreparable calamity. This is why Georgi Dimitrov's ideas which call for vigilance and unity of all forces against the war have preserved their topicality and deserve the attention of a wide audience in a world where injustice and inequality exist, where peace and democracy are threatened," the director general of UNESCO said.

He stressed that he accepts the high distinction he is awarded by the State Council of Bulgaria as an honour to the world organization and as a confirmation of Bulgaria's devotion to the all-human values UNESCO embodies.

BTA COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPMENTS IN BEIRUT

AU131930 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 13 Aug 82

["Humanism?" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Beirut, Aug 13 (BTA correspondent Vasil Vasilev) -- Today Beirut is calm. There is no shell explosions neither the roar of swooping airplanes. Here and there one can hear women's mourning the dead or the thud of hoes digging out the buried from under the rubble. After eleven hours of uninterrupted air raids, land and sea attacks, the toll of which only yesterday amounted to more than 500 killed and wounded and about 800 houses destroyed, the President of the United States, Mr Ronald Reagan, stopped the hysteria of the executioners with a telephone call.

Humanism, sympathy and concern for the fate of the war-torn city? The American Government has long been operated from such feelings and nothing in its actions gives us ground to believe that the atrophied humanity of Washington has sprouted again. Nevertheless the United States prevented, for the time being at least, any further Israeli outrages.

If the Israeli radio is to be believed to the basic reason for the noisy publicized "anger" of President Reagan had been the complications the bombing had created for Mr Habib to carry out his mission.

The overt and all-round American support for the executioners, the participation of American specialists in the working out of the barbarous plans of Israel, the flow of super-sophisticated weapons for the war criminals, aroused doubts in the sincerity of the special American envoy to the Middle East since his very arrival on Lebanese soil. Unlike the Israeli murderers Mr Habib sought first of all to subdue the Palestine resistance and only then to decapitate it. In order to fulfil his task the Washington envoy never stopped lying to the terrified people, that he was to bring peace to them.

There is an end to every hypocricy, though. Yesterday the rage against the American envoy reached its culmination point. "Habib brought us only death and destruction" the Lebanese Minister Marwan Hamadah cried out in despair. The former Prime Minister (Selim) as went even further by declaring that the United States are to bear the responsibility for the "monstrous destructions".

There only one step from these accusation on an official level, to the mass shout of "the king is naked" of the millions of persecuted Lebanese nationals and Palestinians. Then follows the complete exposition and unmasking of the USA's criminal complicity with Israel, the sharing of responsibility with Tel Aviv for the death and destructions, for the tens of thousands killed, wounded, crippled and homeless. Israel seems to have exceeded its USA-granted rights and thus endangered not only Mr Habib's mission, but can also trigger a hurricane of anti-American feelings in the whole of the Middle East.

This is already too much for the United States to bear.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PCP'S CUNHAL IN VARNA

AU131750 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Aug 82 p 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has met in Varna with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], who is holidaying in Bulgaria. During the cordial and friendly talks, the two leaders briefed each other on the activity of the BCP and the PCP and also exchanged views on topical world issues and on the international communist and workers movement.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov told Alvaro Cunhal about the activity of the Bulgarian communists and of the working people to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, about the peaceful policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at developing good-neighborly relations and understanding in Europe and in the world and also about Bulgaria's initiative in making the Balkan Peninsula a nuclear-free zone.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed feelings of deep respect and solidarity which the Bulgarian communists and working people have for the Portuguese communists and working people in their selfless struggle to defend the democratic regime set up as a result of the 25 April 1974 revolution.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal told about the struggle of the PCP and the Portuguese people in defending their liberties and other revolutionary achievements, emphasizing the Portuguese communists' efforts for the unity of action of all democratic and patriotic forces in defending the democratic regime which is threatened at this time by the reaction.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal assessed highly the international theoretical conference on the Georgi Dimitrov centenary held in Sofia in June and also conveyed the fraternal greetings of the Porguguese communists to the Bulgarian communists and working people on their successes achieved in building socialism and in the policy of peace, cooperation and understanding among peoples, a policy the People's Republic of Bulgaria is following.

Discussing the international situation, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal emphasized the successes achieved by working people and nations in the struggle for freedom, national independence, social progress, democracy and socialism. At the same time they expressed great concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation resulting from the policy of confrontation and striving to achieve military superiority, a policy being followed by the most reactionary circles of the imperialistic countries, particularly the United States. In this respect they noted that the NATO decision to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe increases the threat of war and is also in variance with the vital interests of the European peoples.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal categorically condemned the barbarous Israeli attack supported by the United States against the territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon, as well as the Israeli policy of genocide against the Palestinian people. They resolutely declared themselves in favor of immediately halting the aggression and of withdrawing Israeli troops from the occupied territories. The BCP and the PCP expressed full solidarity with the Lebanese national movement and with the PLO and the Palestinian people whose right to self-determination and to set up their own state is irrevocable. The two parties also expressed active solidarity with the struggle of the fraternal parties and people against reactionary dictatorships, foreign domination and the interference and aggressions of imperialism.

The two leaders emphasized that there was not a more urgent general task today than the struggle for peace and detente; against the growing threat of a nuclear war and against the arms race; for limiting rearmament; and for disarmament. They also emphasized the tremendous importance the socialist community places on the defence of peace, on the powerful world movement of peoples in their support of peace and on the struggle of each people, in conformity with the specific conditions of their countries; to carry out a policy of peace and cooperation.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal stressed the need to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and of all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, freedom, democracy, national independence and socialism. Also stated was the necessity of intensifying the mutual solidarity among all revolutionary forces in the world, particularly under the present exacerbated international situation.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two fraternal parties, the BCP and the PCP, as well as with their determination to continue their relations of friendship, cooperation and friendly solidarity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the interest of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Portuguese peoples, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Portugal.

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the talks.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS SENT TO CONGOLESE PREMIER

AU141853 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 14, (BTA) -- "We have a deep respect and affection for the efforts you make in order to fulfill the programme for socio-economic changes, adopted at the Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Labour Party, for leading the cause of the Congolese Revolution to a successful end", reads in part the telegram of greetings which was sent by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council to Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, president and chariman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples' Republic of Congon the national

day of that country. "We give high assessment to the peaceful foreign policy of the Congo, to her anti-imperialist purposefulness and to her contribution to the struggle of the peoples against colonialism, neocolonailism, racism and apartheid, for gaining a real national independence and social progress".

Mr Todor Zhivkov expresses satisfaction with the successful development of the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples and he also expresses confidence that they will continue to deepen and consolidate in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism, in the interest of the cause of peace and security in the world.

BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GUYANA 13 AUGUST

AU131946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Krum Vasilev, BCP Central Committee member, which had attended the 21st Congress of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, returned home today.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET ADMIRAL GORSHKOV

AU131912 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Varna, Aug 13 (BTA) -- The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received today the deputy minister of defence and commander in chief of the Navy of the Soviet Union, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov, who is on a holiday in Bulgaria.

The meeting, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defence of Bulgaria, Army-General Dobri Dzhurov and the commander of the Bulgarian Navy, Admiral Vasil Yanakiev.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

AU151502 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 13 (BTA) -- From August 9 through 13 consultations were held in Sofia between a delegation of "cultural cooperation" department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a delegation of "cultural relations with foreign countries" department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, led by the department's chief, Mr Yuriy A. Kirichenko.

COMMENTATOR BLAMES IMPERIALISM FOR OAU RIFT

AU131016 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Aug 82 p 7

[Jozef Janto commentary in the column "Foreign-Policy Notes": "The Boycott Was Backed by Imperialism"]

[Text] For 2 weeks intensive negotiations were conducted in Libya's capital, aimed at ensuring a quorum of Organization of African Unity [OAU] member states at its 19th conference. But only 30 heads of state and government arrived in Libya out of the 51 top representatives of the African countries invited. Instead of a conference, which was to start on 5 August, only an informal meeting was held the day before yesterday.

Thus a deep rift has emerged between the OAU member states in the 19th year of its existence -- a rift that is considered the largest to date, one that, as certain Western commentators believe, could endanger the organization's very existence.

The formal pretext for the boycott of the conference by several African states was the fact that the conference was to have approved of the membership of the Arab Democratic Republic of Sahara (SADR) -- which was accepted at the beginning of this year at the ministers' conference in Addis Ababa -- as the 51st OAU member state. The most vehement opposition to this came from Morocco, which is occupying western Sahara.

There were, however, certain Western states backing the boycott of this conference, principally the United States. They feared that Tripoli, the capital of the Libyan Jamahiriyah with its anti-imperialist orientation, could resound with a resolute and united condemnation of its racism in the South African Republic, its occupation of Namibia and its attacks against People's Angola. (In fact, representatives of the African National Congress and other national liberation movements had also been invited to Tripoli.) They were also displeased by the appeal to halt the Israeli aggression in Lebanon; but in particular they were displeased by the fact that the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was to have succeeded Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi as OAU chairman.

In brief, imperialism is afraid of some kind of "radicalization" of Africa, of the efforts to free it from economic dependence on the West and from the neocolonialist fetters of monopolies, and to rid the continent of the vestiges of colonialism and racism. In fact, the largest Western monopolies have just now begun to feel that "their time has come" because the current American administration is drastically limiting its financial assistance to developing countries, which is flimsy as it is, and is urging the supranational companies to increase their investments in the "Third World" and, naturally, also to make adequate profit from their investments.

The increasing economic dependence would be followed by increased efforts for a military presence in Africa, for political dependence. In Tripoli the top representatives of 30 states, who took part in the informal meeting, therefore condemned the practices of imperialism and its interference in African affairs. They set up a contact group: Apart from other things, it will have the task of preparing within 3 months a new OAU summit. This time imperialism has succeeded in breaking up the OAU conference, but it will not succeed in breaking the resolve -- above all of progressive Africa -- to take an independent, autonomous path.

PRAGUE ON LATEST 'PROVOCATIVE ACTIONS' IN POLAND

LD142232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The latest provocative actions of the antisocialist countries have once again demonstrated that the enemies of socialism in Poland have not given up their plans. Our correspondent Frantisek Sojka has the following brief commentary on the subject:

The young rowdies and hooligans, who came out into the streets of Gdansk and some other towns on the instruction of the self-appointed leaders of the so-called Solidarity and their pay masters from the subversive anticommunist centers in the West, failed in their purpose. They failed because the Polish public made it absolutely clear that it wants to have nothing in common with such dangerous disturbances. The resolute action taken by the Polish security organs against the organizers of the disturbances has confirmed the words of the leading Polish representatives who said that Poland would continue resolutely along the path of normalization and that actions of the enemies of the people's power would be energetically stamped out. After the Polish Government and the Military Council of National Salvation declared repeatedly that the relaxation of the state of emergency would depend on the development of the situation and after a number of strict measures imposed as part of the state of emergency have been either lifted or eased, one cannot view the latest actions of the antisocialist forces in any other way but as an attempt at provoking tension aimed against the interests of the Polish working people.

Quite clearly the aim of the reactionary forces in the West is once again to put events in Poland on the front pages of their newspapers and to divert, among other things, the interest of the public from the events in Lebanon where Israel is committing murders. It is not fortuitous that the financial and material means of both Tel Aviv and the so-called Solidarity should be flowing from the same sources.

CHNOUPEK WRITES IN PRAVDA ON PEACE, USSR TIES

For the text of an article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, published in the 12 August Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, page 4 see the Eastern Europe section of the 16 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MLADA FRONTA NOTES LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN

AU161041 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 13 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Ivo Vasiljev in the "Commentary" column: "The Art of Conversation"]

[Excerpt] With the idea of randomly verifying how well the young graduates of our lower-level schools know the Russian language, I asked about 20 young female employees in several department stores in the center of Prague: "Please tell me where I can buy some gloves?" [in Russian] I asked for all kinds of things -- I showed interest in an ax and pliers in a hardware store, a tent in a sports shop and flashlight batteries in a household appliances shop. Only two young women -- in a bookshop and a fashion shop -- understood my questions without difficulty; to five others the meaning of some words came back after a while. Six salesgirls got the idea after a graphic explanation or had enough intelligence based on etymology (what else can "shtiptse" be but pliers?); seven girls -- the majority of them young -- did not have the faintest idea what I was asking. For all practical purposes, they found it impossible to communicate. Even though all the salesgirls tried to understand me, not one of them tried to use even the most common, Russian conversational phrase. It simply emerged that conversation taught at school is completely different from daily practice where one has to react promptly to the situation of the moment.

I am not going to ask whether the teaching of Russian at our lower-level schools is really effective, since this question will be answered at the deliberations of people much more qualified in this respect -- of teachers of Russian, who will meet for the whole of next week in Prague. On Monday 16 August, the Fifth Congress of the International Association of the Teachers of the Russian Language and Culture (MAPRJAL) will begin at the Palace of Culture. The organization brings together experts in Russian studies from 68 countries and all continents.

LEUSCHER COMMENTARY ON EUROPEAN ROLE IN DETENTE

LD152338 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The international reaction to the results of the Crimea meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker concentrates strongly on the parts of the communique of the meeting dealing with the situation in Europe within the context of the overall international situation. Europe's role in the process of detente is also the subject of the following commentary by Gunter Leuscher:

No one will want to dispute the fact that, as the communique on the meeting stated, the development of the international situation depends in many respects on how relations between European states with different social systems develop. There is more than one reason for this: Europe's role in world politics, its geographic positions, the fact that the two strongest military alliances face each other directly here, the weapon concentrations [words indistinct]. But for that very reason, as the communique states, Europe has become the cradle of detente, because in Europe, and only here, do certain regulations and commitments agreed on in Helsinki concerning peaceful coexistence between states apply.

This emphasis in relations in Europe for the international situation thus has objective causes; it does not lessen the responsibility of other states outside Europe, and certainly not that of the United States. However, what Europe does or does not do to preserve peace becomes even more important in view of the current U.S. policy with its grave threats to our continent. No one on this continent can justify inaction or inconsistency by pointing to the bad state of relations between the superpowers if he wants Europe to remain not merely the cradle of detente but to give fresh, strong impetus to the process of detente, as the socialist states do. This responsibility on the part of all European states was stressed by Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in the Crimea and it is only logical for the USSR and GDR to follow very carefully how the different countries of Europe are behaving (?in these critical) months. Unmistakable is the will and increasing involvement of a whole series of neutral countries of our continent, for example in preparing for the continuation of the Madrid CSCE conference, to preserve and if possible to build on what has already been achieved. Also unmistakable is the resistance in Western Europe to Washington's attempts to replace economic cooperation with economic war. There is no mistaking the concern of the ruling circles of Western Europe over the political dangers of Washington's crusade against socialism. Also unmistakable is the opposition to the militarist policy of the United States as manifested by the peace movement.

However, there is no mistaking either that in addition to positive tendencies, passiveness, inconsistency and contradictions also exist. Sometimes one gains the impression that some politicians recognize very well and oppose the threat of an economic war started by the United States but tend to belittle the threats of a military war from this policy. The politicians seem to find it difficult to escape from the specter of their own anticommunism. That is why the communique on the Crimea meeting contained the passage stating that in the view of the two sides, the FRG could play a more tangible role in solving the problems of European security. Its good-neighboring relations with the socialist countries are dangerously threatened by the plan to deploy hundreds of new U.S. missiles on West German soil. If, as FRG politicans have frequently claimed, detente in Europe is indivisible, then the threats to European security cannot be divided into those one opposes and those one remains silent about. An economic war in Europe is only one of many dangers, and by no means the worst.

That is why the Crimea communique states that detente should develop without the risk of being undermined, become all-embracing and cover the widest area. We, therefore, regard it as absolutely necessary that every state in Europe play a tangible role in consolidating all aspects of European security, especially military security.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION BEGINS TANZANIA VISIT

LD151152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0945 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 15 Aug (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber led by Deputy President Gerald Goetting arrived in Dar es Salaam on Sunday on an official visit of several days to the United Republic of Tanzania. It has been invited by the speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa. The parliamentarians were cordially welcomed at the capital's airport by Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly S. Kasusura and by Dar es Salaam Regional Secretary of the Tanzanian Party of the Revolution I. Kajembo and other personalities.

BREZHNEV-HONECKER TALKS MAKE DEMANDS ON YOUTHS

East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Egon Krenz has said that the recent meeting between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev makes great demands of the young generation. The first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, who was answering questions this evening on the GDR's domestic and foreign policies at a forum held at a student camp in Berlin-Weissensee, emphasized that friendship between the GDR and the USSR is an important factor in maintaining political stability in Europe. As a result, it is necessary to strengthen the firm ties with the Soviet Union and contribute to further progress in scientific and economic cooperation. Students must make an effective contribution to science and technology.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE EXAMINES GDR ECONOMY

LD131510 Hamburg DPA in German 0004 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Aug (DPA) -- The slowing down of economic growth in the GDR during the first half of 1982, the high level of indebtedness to the West and the oppressive burden of interest rates combined with a critical attitude on the part of Western banks, in the view of the German Institute for Economic Research, have placed the GDR "in a very difficult position." In its latest weekly report the institute further notes that the overall economic growth of 3 percent (plan target 1982 was altogether 4.8 percent) was the lowest result for a long time: growth in all the important sectors was below the 1982 target during the first 6 months. It seems that material economy extending to stifling investment could only be achieved by forfeiting growth.

Under these conditions the growth achieved was "still considerable," says the report. But since the East Berlin economic leaders designated 1982 as the key year for implementing the entire current 1981-85 5-year plan, "the results of the first half of 1982 must be disappointing." These statements by the economic researchers are based, among other things, on data published in July by the GDR Central Administration for Statistics and Information from Western banks. Accordingly, the GDR further increased its net borrowing in the West in 1981. At the end of 1977, this figure was $5.3 billion and at the end of 1981 it had risen to $9.6 billion and in addition, according to the institute, the level of international interest rates had also led to a growing interest burden on the GDR.

The interest for 1981 was thought to have been $1.3 billion -- "this is about one-fourth of the exports to the West." This year the interest is expected to be about $1 billion. What also makes things difficult for the GDR is that it can no longer count on an increase in Western credits (net). In view of the crisis in confidence in the Eastern countries' ability to pay, caused by the rescheduling of Polish and Romanian credits, the GDR will "certainly have difficulties in extending the credits which fall due."

The GDR leadership had not expected such a "critical deterioration," the report says. The whole problem of indebtedness is overshadowing the GDR's foreign trade.

According to the institute, the announced increase of 10 percent in exports is "certainly below the annual plan, which envisaged an increase in turnover (export and import) of 15 percent." Difficulties in selling and price concessions in Western trade are likely to have made the situation even worse. The possibility cannot be excluded that "the GDR must (?reduce) its imports from the West as early as the beginning of 1982," as initial information from partner countries has confirmed.

The economic experts' analysis confirms that plans have not been fulfilled in agriculture either. "The provision of fresh meat, in particular, left a great deal to be desired during the first 6 months. There were partial gaps in supply in other foodstuffs as well, however, and these were larger than before." During the past months "the increased shortage of material and investments" and other things has further intensified the old problem of irregularities in production, in other words, "dead hours" as a result of a lack of material and a shortfall in deliveries.

Whereas, according to the institute, the plan has been clearly exceeded in the energy and fuel industry, there have been downward trends in most branches of the processing industry, for example in engineering and electrical engineering/electronics. The "weak development of production" is especially strongly reflected in the development of domestic usage. Private consumption and investment together are below the level of the previous year.

PIONEERS' MEETING OPENS IN DRESDEN 15 AUGUST

LD151952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Dresden, 15 Aug (ADN) -- On Sunday evening the seventh Pioneer meeting opened in Bautzen (Dresden Bezirk) near the memoral to the German workers' leader, Ernst Thaelmann, whose name the GDR Pioneer organization bears. As in Bautzen, thousands of girls and boys met the population in the area in eleven other districts. The Pioneers' songs and other artistic performances showed the way they work and play in conditions of peace. Several hours earlier they were given a warm welcome by children in the area.

The Bautzen chairman of the Pioneer organization, Helga Labs, welcomed 2,500 children from Halle Bezirk. She wished the participants at the meeting an eventful stay and numerous impressions to report to their organizations at home. A message of greetings from the SED Central Committee signed by Erich Honecker pays tribute to the contribution made by the socialist childrens' organization to peace and friendship with other peoples.

At the start of the Pioneer meeting (15-21 August), the Pioneers will be participating in peace marches on more than 200 routes in short stages through Dresden Bezirk. This will teach them interesting facts about the area and its natural beauty and sights.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS -- So far the cooperative peasants have harvested grain from 1,972,183 hectares, that is 79.3 percent. The harvesting took a particularly successful course in the Suhl, Gera and Erfurt Bezirkes. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

MORE EAST-WEST COOPERATION ON THIRD MARKETS

WA121230 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Aug 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Cooperation on third markets and joint export ventures with both socialist and capitalist countries are of growing significance. According to the National Planning Office, government considers the further development of such cooperation sufficiently important to handle it as an outstanding issue in intergovernmental negotiations. With some CEMA countries, agreements for extending such cooperation have already been signed while with other negotiations to organize and regulate joint deliveries are underway. We consider joint ventures with capitalist countries very important too.

Experience has shown that penetration into some markets by Hungarian firms is easier if internationally well known firms participate as prime contractors or even as subcontractors in a deal.

For example, Ganz Electronics has been successfully expanding in the Middle East. It delivers turbines and generators with Italy's FIAT. In the manufacture and on-site installation of Hungarian power station equipment several Austrian firms also cooperate. It is possible that Hungarian instrument producers and Yugoslav construction firms might cooperate in building complete hospitals. The interested parties have already established contact. Similar contacts have also been established with some developing countries. For instance, there is talk about the possibility that Hungarian and South American firms might jointly deliver various machine industry products to countries in Africa.

NEW LOAN POLICY TO INCREASE CURRENCY EXPORTS

WA121235 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jul 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The National Bank of Hungary is extending loans above planned levels for the purpose of financing export-related investment projects in 1982 without overstepping the total amount of credit earmarked for the year.

Loans to enterprises and cooperatives aimed at bolstering exports will likely reach the 10.2 billion forint mark in 1982, exceeding the originally planned 9.7 billion forint level. The 500 million forint excess will go to enterprises and cooperatives which undertake investment projects promoting quick return. This means primarily projects which do not require construction and are geared to the acquisition of new machines and equipment available from existing inventories. The purpose is to earn hard currency from these projects beginning as soon as this year.

Mostly agricultural cooperatives, state farms and processing enterprises meet these rigorous requirements. Recently, the bank has provided a 400 million forint credit for 76 projects destined to modernize raising field crops. The agricultural borrowers expect to repay their loans from their net hard currency revenues in two years. In the coming months the bank will extend significant additional amounts of credit to finance similar projects.

MTI JOURNALISTS APPOINTED, REASSIGNED, RELIEVED

WA131200 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 8 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Among members of MTI, a number will transfer their locations this year or possibly return for a few years' work in Budapest. Among these is 44-year old Dr Ferenc Kiraly, MTI's first Havana correspondent from 1971-1976. Kiraly covered not only Cuba, but reported frequently on the Latin American scene in general. On returning to Hungary he wrote a book about Cuba. His passion for soccer and his love for foreign climes as well as his mastery of the language resulted in his covering the Argentinian soccer championship. He also covered the recent World Cup in Spain. He will now become Madrid correspondent, also covering Portugal. His youngest son was born in Cuba. Pursuing his studies during his stay in Hungary, he acquired a doctoral degree in political science.

Most recently he was deputy editor-in-chief for the MTI editorial staff. Dzso Kopreda born in 1940 will be the new Belgrade correspondent. He acquired his degree in liberal arts at Lorand Eotvos University in 1965 and began working for the foreign policy staff of MTI. From 1969 to 1972 he was the Bucharest correspondent. For the following 10 years, he was special correspondent filling in for regular correspondents in Europe, Asia and Africa. He spent 100 days in the USA on a scholarship.

In Belgrade, he will begin work as deputy editor-in-chief. He also intends to add Serbo-Croation to his knowledge of Russian, English, French and Romanian. Milos Lehel of Madrid, Gyula Markus of Belgrade and head of the Moscow bureau Csaba Kis are leaving their posts. There will be similar personnel changes in other cities in mid-August and early September.

Laszlo Fazekas who replaces Csaba Kis as head of the Moscow bureau was born in 1951. He acquired his degree in market research economics at the Karl Marx University of Economics. He began working for MTI as foreign policy editor while completing a course in journalism. He was MTI Moscow correspondent from February 1976 until March 1977 at which time he acquired the know-how for his present job.

In 1978 he transferred from MTI to the staff of the MSZMP Central Committee. Between 1979 and 1981 he studied at the Academy of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the CPSU from which he graduated with honors. After completing his studies he returned to MTI in 1981 whereupon he was promoted to chief of the Moscow bureau. He speaks Hungarian, Russian and English. His wife, Judit Fazekas, is also a journalist who worked as Moscow correspondent from 1979 to 1981. The couple has a 3-year-old daughter.

Lajos Pietsch will be the new MTI correspondent to Tokyo. He comes from a family of journalists: his father also began his career as foreign policy columnist of MTI. Pietsch was born in Budapest in 1949 and completed his studies in 1972 at the department of International Relations of the Karl Marx University of Economics. Shortly thereafter he began working for MTI as an apprentice. On his promotion to the staff, he represented the Hungarian press in Warsaw at the time of the World Youth Conference and in Geneva at a session of a disarmament conference. He accompanied Premier Gyorgy Lazar to Bucharest and reported on the visit. His latest mission was to Tehran where he spent 2 months preparing topical reports on the local scene beginning in February 1979. He also filled in for permanent correspondents in Berlin, Bonn, Belgrade and London. He is married and has two children. The family will accompany him to Tokyo.

LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD151020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary-general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and head of government, has arrived in Budapest. He is resting in our country at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERIOR -- On the occasion of his retirement and with recognition of his merits the Council of Ministers has relieved the deputy minister of interior, Laszlo Karasz, as policy lieutenant general. He has been awarded the Red Banner Order. Simultaneously, the Presidium has promoted former MSZMP CC deputy department head Janos Peter to the rank of police brigadier general, and the Council of Ministers has appointed him deputy minister of interior. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jul 82 p 5 WA]

JARUZELSKI DEPARTS TO MEET BREZHNEV IN CRIMEA

LD160916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Today Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, flew to the Soviet Union for a meeting in the Crimea with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

REPORTAGE ON 13 AUGUST PUBLIC DISTURBANCES

Gdansk Demonstration

NC131414 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Gdansk, Aug. 13 (AFP) -- Skirmishes between demonstrators supporting the suspended trade union organisation Solidarity and police broke out today in the Baltic port city of Gdansk.

By mid-morning as the demonstration swelled, police became edgy and ordered people to move on. Then a column of ZOMOS [Citizens' Militia Motorized Reserve] in jeeps and four light tanks armed with a water cannon criss-crossed the area in front of the shipyards. Faced with the massive police presence only a handful of people remained at the base of the monument singing hymns. Most demonstrators regrouped further away and waited for workers delegations from the naval shipyards who, they said, were later due to place flowers at the foot of the statue. Reliable sources within the shipyards said that brief work stoppages had already taken place with workers leaving the shopfloors to smoke a cigarette or whatever.

The military government appeared nervous of further protests which might culminate with demonstrations on August 31, the anniversary of the agreement launching Solidarity. In a statement released Monday, the communist party's ruling Politburo said "extreme and destructive forces desire to exploit existing difficulties and the second anniversary of the events of August 1980....To sow unrest and create threats to the existence of the nation and state".

Union leaders had reportedly called for another demonstration at the foot of the monument next Monday.

While authorities accuse extremists of wanting to link the church to their "unrealistic demands", religious leaders have preached moderation and continued their discreet contacts with the military government. It was an ecclesiastical source which announced here last Thursday that General Jaruzelski had agreed to the transfer of Mr. Walesa from where he is being held near the Soviet border to a site closer to Gdansk.

March on Gdansk PZPR Building

NC131459 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug. 13 (AFP) -- The Polish militia used teargas to halt clashes that broke out in this Baltic city today between thousands of demonstrators supporting the outlawed Solidarity trade union and the militia. The clashes broke out as thousands of pro-Solidarity supports massed in front of the offices of the communist party's regional headquarters here.

Earlier today, thousands of demonstrators, responding to a call by Solidarity, gathered around a monument built in memory of the victims of the December 1970 workers uprising. Today's protest was staged to mark the start of strikes at the Lenin shipyards 2 years ago that sparked the birth of the independent trade union. After the rally, the marchers took off along the city's largest thoroughfare, which leads past the offices of the communist party's regional headquarters. But squads of ZOMOS [Citizens' Militia Motorized Reserve], the Polish militia, equipped with shields and helmets were lined up outside the party building, blocking off the road. The militia used tear gas grenades to disperse the crowd.

An uneasy calm returned to the center of the city at 1700 local (1500 GMT), some 2 hours after skirmishes first broke out. Public transport was running normally and people were back on the streets without being hampered by the police. The city center, however, was still patrolled incessantly by militia units.

Groups of demonstrators who gathered around the statue of King Jan Sobieski, in the old city, were dispersed by ZOMO Militia troops wearing combat gear and pushed back to the rear of the shipyards. In other areas of the town, security forces used water cannons and tear gas to break up groups of protestors and made a number of arrests.

But the commemoration ceremonies planned for today have not yet ended. A religious service is scheduled to take place at 1800 (1600 GMT) in the Lenin shipyards church.

In Warsaw, the militia charged against some 2,000 demonstrators gathered on Victory Square at 1900 local (1700 GMT) today. The demonstrators were crowded around the cross of flowers marking the spot where Cardinal Wyszynski's coffin was laid in May 1981.

ZOMO units, specially equipped militia forces, used water cannons to disperse the crowd and drove over the cross of flowers with their trucks. Eyewitnesses said several persons were crossing the square, carrying Solidarity banners and shouting slogans in support of the banned trade union, when the militia charged.

Security forces also used tear gas.

Shortly after 7:00 p.m. demonstrators broke up under police pursuit but later regrouped. Some 30 women remained, however, near the cross of flowers, singing the Polish national anthem.

Warsaw Report on Disturbances

LD141038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] In Gdansk, Warsaw, Nowa Huta and Wroclaw disturbances of public order took place yesterday. Order was restored by the Citizens' militia.

Ministry Communique Issued

LD132034 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2000 GMT 13 Aug 82

["Communique" issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 13 August]

[Text] Law and order prevailed throughout the country today. It was another normal day of work. Only in Gdansk, Warsaw, Nowa Huta and Wroclaw was the peace breached by trouble-making groups which unsuccessfully attempted to foment trouble. These activities did not gain any support from the public, which sees attempts to disturb the peace as a threat to the normalization process in the country.

Because the requests to cease disturbing law and order proved to be ineffective the militia was forced to intervene and restore law and order. Those who behaved in an aggressive manner and did not respond to the requests of the organs of public order have been detained.

Court Prosecutions Begin

LD141522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Proceedings against those who were detained during yesterday's occurrences took place before the misdemeanour court in the District of Krakow-Nowa Huta. Eight people have been punished with fines amounting from Z6,000 to Z12,000. One person has been sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. One case has been adjourned and one submitted to the prosecutor's office.

MEDIA COMMENTARIES ON 13 AUGUST EVENTS

Army Daily Decries 'Excesses'

LD141648 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1515 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug (PAP) -- In connection with the excesses of adventurist groups the disturbed public order in Gdansk, Warsaw, Nowa Huta and Wroclaw on 13 August ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has published a commentary, which says, in particular:

It is characteristic of the participants in the excesses that they wanted to provoke anarchistic adventures at a time of particularly strenuous harvesting and industrial work at the factories. In other words, while the people are unselfishly working, political gamblers are striving to destroy the fruits of their creative labor. Who is leading them? And in whose interests are they acting?

The very fact that these activities have not received the support of the people, who regard activities challenging public order as a threat to the normalization of life in the country, is an exhaustive answer to these questions. However, one should be aware that irresponsible forces do exist. Let us name them directly: They are antisocialist and antinational forces. The obvious truth about these forces needs to be repeated yet again. They are implacable in their dreams of an antisocialist coup.

There seems to be two very important conclusions to be drawn from the excesses that took place on 13 August. First, the state is strong and the authorities are capable of safeguarding calm and public order for the people. Second, the people -- the overwhelming majority of them -- are becoming increasingly aware that the process of ending the crisis and socialist renewal will be hampered unless there is calm and public discipline -- unless there is respect for order.

TV Analysis

LD142024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 82

[By (Marek Baranski)]

[Text] We did not receive all the information on the riots in the streets of several towns until late last night. That is why we could not pass them on to you until today. Attempts to organize street demonstrations have taken place in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Nowa Huta and Gdansk. I use the word attempts deliberately, as the number of all demonstrators amounted to some 5,000. Considering the size of the nation, one can only refer to this as yet another defeat for the political underground. Of course, there is nothing to be proud of. On the contrary: One should express regret that such attempts occur at all.

In all these disturbances only four persons suffered slight injuries: two in Gdansk and two in Warsaw. We learn from the Ministry of Internal Affairs that 200 persons have been detained for further investigation.

Some might ask: Since there were so few demonstrators, why were the forces of order used? The demonstrators would shout a bit and go home.

But the law in Poland must be at last observed. Martial law all the more. Analyzing the course of the so-called protest campaign between May and August it is impossible not to notice the change in the political opposition's tactics.

In May they endeavored to rouse the workers to a general strike. If we take into consideration that the socialized economy employs some 13 million persons it will emerge that 13,000 downed tools. That is 1 per 1,000. Obviously, the underground must have also done this calculation. Hence the attempts to organize street demonstrations.

Now, they start in a place and at a time that ensures a large number of onlookers: the factory gate when another shift is ending work; the church during mass. Then something starts to happen. The people stop and look on. For instance, REUTER reports that the demonstration was attended by tens of thousands of people.

Yet another observation: Street riots take place each time the rigors of martial law are eased. The recent ones took place after the announcement concerning the suspension of martial law at the end of the year. Someone must be very interested in the situation in Poland remaining extraordinary for as long as possible and returning to normalcy as late as possible. Exactly who?

We are in a difficult situation. Life is tough. We grapple with economic and financial problems in the state and in every family. It is also true that problems in interpersonal relations are conducive to tension and that tension is also intensified by those who shout at the people and treat them in a high-handed manner, many of whom take shelter under the umbrella of martial law.

Neither such an economic situation nor these people have any prospects. We must leave rock bottom and rid ourselves of those who are arrogant. For instance, workers' self-government, which is just being reactivated, will help.

However, let us return to the question of to whom it is important that the situation in Poland remain extraordinary for as long as possible. Let us look at a strange convergence of the political underground's slogans and foreign broadcasting stations' programs. Even the sweetest Polish sentences from a radio operating in West Germany do not evoke my confidence. And, while we are considering those abroad, West Europe does not want to subordinate itself to American diktat in the political and economic sphere. Is not the longest possible existence of martial law in Poland a good reason to close ranks?

The West's unusual generosity also gives us a lot to think about. First, whole modern printing works were sent for us. Then balloons in defense of the Poles were sent up. Now, again in our defense, paper, printing ink and radio transmitters are being smuggled in. Does all this really cost nothing? Are these things lying around on the street just waiting to be picked up and sent to Poland? Has anyone ever given a Pole anything for free? However, when replying to the question of in whose interest it is for martial law to last a long time, I would want to consider who these people are, both in the West and here in the underground, who require us to demonstrate, who put together Polish sentences that incite us to struggle. Against whom? How many times have the Poles already been thrown into the front lines? While others just carried on building, we have always had to rebuild.

The authorities have proved that they are prepared to conduct even the most difficult talks with the workers, to hear even the bitterest truths from the workers, for it is on behalf of the workers that they are supposed to act. Insofar as the economic and political situation in Poland permits them to, they are striving to keep up and are keeping up the social accords from 2 years ago. They have also confirmed that the workers' greatest achievement, a self-governing trade union independent of the administration, will be preserved -- not because someone wants it that way but because such a union is necessary for the workers and because the workers' slogans of 2 years ago included ones like this: Socialism Yes, Deformations No. Who does not favor this workers' slogan?

Foreign Reports Scored

LD142216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 82

[By commenator (Jerzy Malczynski)]

[Text] Last night the Ministry of Interior published a laconic communique on the disturbance of peace by adventurist groups in Gdansk, Warsaw, Nowa Huta and Wroclaw. The communique was repeated in today's press.

The information we have obtained indicates that the groups that sought to cause greater disturbances amounted to a few hundred persons each. So the total for several cities amounted to a couple of thousand persons.

I have looked through the material provided by a few foreign press agencies. Their special correspondents present a very dramatic picture: thousands of demonstrators; even fighting in the streets. So the organizers achieved the effect which they desired. I was somewhat taken aback by the relatively calm tone of yesterday's information on the subject from the Polish section of Radio Free Europe, considering the character of this particular mass information medium. In its news bulletin at 1900 Radio Free Europe described the events in Gdansk using the expression many thousands of people. Already, 3 hours [as received] later, at 2100, the radio referred to several hundred people in Warsaw and to demonstrations in Gdansk and a district of Krokow -- in Nowa Huta -- where, as it was put, about 1,000 people took part in a protest march. It was also reported that these demonstrations took place following an appeal from Solidarity leaders active in the underground. I would like to offer a few reflections on the subject -- briefly, on two aspects of the issue concerned, because I think that I will have an opportunity to return to other aspects on another occasion.

First of all, the aforementioned characteristic tone of Radio Free Europe: A small-scale demonstration and a brutal reaction of the forces of public order. What is the reason for this particular manner of describing the events, although in reality the intervention of the forces of public order was at all times preceded by appeals through loudspeakers asking the demonstrators to disperse and efforts aimed at passively limiting the number of participants by closing streets, which was also done to prevent ordinary onlookers from joining in. Watercannons, gas or truncheons were brought into action only when public order service personnel were attacked with stones, as was the case in Nowa Huta, or pelted with stones and lit torches, as in the case of Warsaw.

It is easy to notice a new propaganda tone, which also appears in what our own native gossip mongers say: As the demonstrations are limited in numbers -- so the demonstrators could march along the streets, do their shouting and singing and then disperse -- why should there be any intervention by the public order service? From this stems another assertion that usually follows in such situation: If it were not for the intervention of the Citizens' Militia or personnel from mechanized units of the Citizens' Militia everything would be all right. Is this really so? Let us consider this point.

Nobody in Poland has any doubt at all that the demonstration organizers enjoy ever-diminishing support from society and that there are fewer and fewer people who are prepared to take part in actions that cause disturbances in our streets and are instigated by little groups of persons ready for anything. Not only the observers, but also the organizers of such demonstrations are aware of this. Hence the explicit change of tactics, which has also been noted in one of the instructions on the subjects: We should abandon the organization of demonstrations at places of employment for a while. I quote verbatim: There we are known to everybody and it is more difficult to organize joint action. We should go out into the streets where we are anonymous and able to show our strength. One could make a malicious comment on this: What sort of views are these if they should be voiced anonymously? Are these views so embarrassing?

But let us put malice aside. The point in question is simply this: If one is to organize a strike or demonstration in a factory one must have the support of the majority of the work force. In the streets a small group of initiators is enough. Observers will soon join them, along with those who are usually waiting for something to happen. There are many such people. Indeed, perhaps it would be better for those who are financing Radio Free Europe if the forces of public order did not intervene. However, I am convinced that the majority of society prefers peace in the streets, and I think that I am right in thinking so.

Then there is the other matter that is germane to the issue. Let us note when the attempts to create disorders and disturbances are made by admittedly less numerous but, on the other hand, more and more determined organizers.

You will remember two occasions: in the first few days of May, soon after the release of a large group of internees, and recently on Friday the 13th, after the premier announced in the Sejm a plan for suspending martial law and after the release of a further large group -- the majority of those interned. So there are indeed people who react to mitigation of the rigors of martial law in an extremely nervous manner. Do they think that public opinion does not notice the difference between their deeds and their slogans? Perhaps these are dramatic gestures produced in fear of complete isolation -- a search for the last chance. This, too, would make an interesting subject for a talk, but perhaps on another occasion.

Army Organ on Martial Law

LD142216 Warsaw PAP in English 0712 GMT 14 Aug 82

[From the press reveiw]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug -- In another commentary, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said "only ourselves can fix the date of lifting martial law in Poland, and this will be the day on which, through our work, our civic attitude, patriotism, and coresponsibility for the fate of the country, we prove that we shall not let wasted all that has been achieved for the sake of our good and peace during martial law.

"The government must be sure that when it lifts martial law, it will not have to re-impose it soon afterwards. The conversion of the avowed enemies is not the point, because it is unfeasible. Their activities will have to be taken into account for a long time yet and this will have to be included in the programmme or internal defence of the country."

"What is important is what attitude the majority of society will adopt towards these activities. If the government believes and (the enemies) understand that their activities cannot count on support of that majority, then marital law can be lifted immediately."

SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS DETAINED IN BIALYSTOK

LD131814 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] A group of people who printed and distributed illegal pamphlets, papers and other material signed by the Bialystok Regional Board of the NSZZ Solidarity has been detained in Bialystok. (Dariusz Boguski), a student at the Warsaw University branch in Bialystok for whom an arrest warrant had been issued by the Bialystok Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office is among the detainees. Those detained had in their possession a considerable amount of propaganda and other printed material published without permission. They also had at their disposal the printing equipment and the financial means necessary to carry out their activities. Proceedings in the case have been taken over by the Bialystok Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office.

FUNERAL USED TO CREATE 'PROVOCATION' IN SZCZECIN

LD131528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Antisocialist forces have tried to mount a provocation at Szczecin during the funeral of the son and daugher-in-law of Marian Jurczyk, a ringleader of the so-called "Solidarity." After the funeral the participants lined up in a procession chanting various slogans, above all proclaiming the glory of the so-called "Solidarity," and headed toward the center of the town. It dispersed after being told to do so by law and other organs. A number of people who particularly disturbed the public peace were arrested.

Aftermath of Suicide

LD160858 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] I would like to recall the events which took place last week in our town [Szczecin].

I am thinking of early afternoon on Tuesday when the funeral of two young people who had committed suicide, who died tragically, was held at the central cemetery where those events occurred which prompts one to reflect. The immediate cause of the events was the presence at the funeral of the father of the deceased, Mr Marian Jurczyk, an activist of the [word indistinct] Solidarity union. The funeral ceremony was turned into a spectacle. That was how I described it in the report I put together last week for Studio Baltic.

These events are still the subject of lively comments. GLOS SZCZECINSKI returns to the affair in an article published on the first page of the paper, Tragedy and Politics. The article relates certain additional details of the circumstances surrounding the causes of the death of the two young people. The article does not merely (?describe) facts. It is worth reading as a polemic against the gossip which is surrounding those tragic deaths. The reporter takes up that very cultural theme, that theme of civilization, which, as I said at the outset, we have striven hitherto to view as certainties: that a funeral is a ceremony, very likely the saddest of our lives, the most unfortuntate, and at the same time the one which brings into play all our higher feelings. I recommend that you read this article in the afternoon ladies and gentlemen, at home and in silence, calmly, so that it can prompt one to reflect, to meditate not only about the immediate course those events took but also about the question of Quo vadis, where are we going, where do we hope to end up when we behave in such a way?

WARSAW REFLECTS ON AUGUST 1980, 1981 EVENTS

1980 Events, Effects

LD151320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The second anniversary of August 1980. We all know from our own observations how people react when they are reminded of August 2 years ago or when they recall that August themselves. Some think that everything has collapsed, that everything has gone for nothing. Some, not many, try to protest actively just like the day before yesterday. Still others think that the August hopes for a more just, more democratic Poland, looking for solutions appropriate to it within the socialist framework, are feasible although their fulfillment demands a good deal of time and enormous work. But there are still too few of those. Here is "Two Years After August," reflections by the publicist Ludwik Krasucki.

[Begin recording] It is hard to talk about August 1980 for several reasons; above all because within me -- just as within the listeners, as within those who are not listening to us but who after all think and feel -- not only reflections but also emotions are vivid. What happened in August 1980 was one of the most important facts in our most recent history. Such events leave a profound mark behind them, marks in fact, different kinds of marks; that is to say that a characteristic of great events is that the discussion, polemics, disputes over them always last for a very long time. I recall that there is not in fact any date in our history we consider a great one over which disputes have not continued to this day. That is the first thing.

Secondly, it is hard to talk about August because an enormous amount has been said and written about it and the short time that has passed favors concise opinions but does not promote the description of all the nuances, twists, complications.

Thirdly, it is hard to talk about August because it is very hard to please everybody. If I say of August that it was an event which moved our life, our country and Polish history forward, an opponent will at once respond that after August we had a period of muddle and confusion, of weakening of the state and economic organism so that martial law was necessary. If I say that August was a great, wise, noble movement, closely linked with socialism, which later in its important frangments went astray, opponents will at once respond that these wrong ways arose perhaps because the other partner in the agreements concluded at the end of August and the beginning of September, that is to say the authorities, was slow in drawing all the conclusions from what had happended.

So I think that August should leave us with, must leave us with -- for I cannot imagine it otherwise -- three conclusions for a very long time -- I will not say forever because I don't want to let my imagination stretch to what will be happening in Poland in 100 years time -- but for a very long time. The first conclusion: Poland must be ruled wisely, honestly and effectively. Very many, what I would call doctrinal or liturgical, words are used in discussions about August, clever concepts. The essence of the August protest was discontent with government which was neither wise nor honest nor effective in its results. Stabilization is possible in Poland, normalization is possible. Good cooperation between the authorities and society is possible. All this is possible. Despite the pessimists, we are not a society of Iroquois, as somebody said a few weeks ago in a very bitter mood in a discussion. But the first condition for that to develop, for that to work, for people to be satisfied with it, is wise, honest and effective government. That is for me the first conclusion.

The second conclusion lies in this: That regarding Poland as our great collective responsibility, we must not examine it in such a way as to always cast the blame on somebody and to always feel oneself in the right. The pre-August period, that period in which the crisis, which had been maturing for a long time, started to come up to the surface very quickly, sticks in my mind as a period in which everyone said he was doing the right thing and bore a grievance against others. The authorities bore a grievance against the fractious, increasingly dissatisfied workers. The workers had a grievance against the authorities which, it was already clear at that time, were governing badly, but at the same time they neglected their everyday obligations. The student was dissatisfied with the education system but was a poor student. The boring lecturer had a grievance that the student didn't listen to him. In my opinion, this is a sort of illness brought about by very many periods in history, very many ups-and-downs, objective difficulties, subjective errors.

August, however, created an atmosphere in which we felt very close to Poland. That is to say we are always in Poland, except when we go away somewhere on vacation or for another reason, but we felt somehow as if what was hurting us was hurting Poland, as if what made us glad gave satisfaction to the country. It was enlivened. This kind of indication is a great commitment for the authorities, for the intermediaries between the authorities and society and for every member of that society. That is the second conclusion.

The third conclusion concerns the need for considered, thought-out reforms which are essential. Many critical words -- and rightly -- are spoken about the pre-August period, but that period inherited, picked up, intensified very many considerably earlier shortcomings. Discussion of these shortcomings corresponds to the chief slogan of August 1980: Socialism -- yes, distortions -- no! To be for socialism is to be against distortions, to be against fossilization, bureacratism, deformations, delayed-reaction thinking and action. Simply stated, to be for socialism is to be against distortions and to be against distortions is not just to chase after individual units which have sinned but to also hunt down what does not fit in with contemporary conditions, what does not correspond to people's ideas of socialism. I stress: of socialism and not against it. Therefore, it is a problem of considered, wise, consistently introduced reforms.

I would like to end with two simple thoughts: The day on which the forces most decisive for what happens in Poland and for what direction she is taking forget about August would be a tragic day because it would herald the beginning of the next crisis which would be incomparably worse for all of us. I can say with conviction that the leadership we have at the moment remembers August. The second conclusion: August was important not because of what happened afterwards but because of what happened in August. Regardless of the squandering of a considerable part of the August hopes, of the August trust; regardless of the stupidities committed with premeditation or involuntarily within the social forces which participated in August; regardless of all that, the essence of the events of August 1980 remains commitment and also, in spite of everything, hope. [end recording]

1981 TU-Government Talks

LD142000 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1500 GMT on 14 August broadcasts its regular program entitled "Only 2 Hours" introduced by Waldemar Rudnik. Rudnik says that instead of the regular program of music and short items, excerpts from recordings of the meetings between Solidarity and the Council of Ministers' Trade Union Committee will be broadcast and a discussion will be held on the events of August 1981.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban and "director" Pawel Chocholak are in the studio, Rudnik states, and the three men begin to discuss the background to the 3 and 6 August meetings. It is not possible to ascertain who is speaking at any one time. They mention the festive mood around the Solidarity street demonstrations in Warsaw on 3 August.

A poor recording of the 6 August meeting between Solidarity and the Council of Ministers' Deputy Chairman Janusz Obodowski's report on the implementation of the August agreements in the economic sphere. An unidentified voice follows Obodowski. Walesa is heard to say that Solidarity members will speak for 3 minutes each. Solidarity official Jan Rulewski is heard speaking on insufficient food supplies to the market. The recording ends at 1522 GMT.

At 1523 GMT a debate begins in the studio. An unidentified voice says that the government pleaded with Solidarity for help in increasing the production of food and other essential goods.

At 1526 GMT further excerpts from the recording are played. Solidarity official Patrycjusz Kosmowski is heard saying that the union will need special powers so that it can check all the stages in food production. An unidentified voice replies that such checks are not possible.

At 1528 GMT the debate in the studio resumes . An unidentified voice says that the recording shows that Solidarity wanted power. More background to the talks is given and further excerpts from the recording are played. The former minister without portfolio, Zdislaw Krasinski, is now heard speaking about the need to introduce economic reforms which, he says, necessitates introducing price reforms.

At 1530 GMT the participants in the studio begin debating the need to introduce price reforms in August 1981. The debate then shifts to the issue of the trade union draft law as proposed in August 1981. Further excerpts from the recording are played and Deputy Sejm Speaker Halina Skibniewska is heard talking about the Sejm's work on the draft trade union law. An unidentified Solidarity official complains about government corrections introduced to the draft law without consultation with Solidarity. Professor Zawadski, on behalf of the government, and Solidarity official Andrzej Gwiazda are heard discussing possible ways to agree on the adoption of the draft trade union law.

At 1538 GMT the debate in the studio resumes. An unidentified voice says that Solidarity wanted power and that the union has political aspirations. Further excerpts of the recording are played from the 6 August meeting. Former Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek is heard presenting government proposals, including a proposal that Solidarity would refrain from industrial action and support the government in its activities. Ciosek is heard discussing the need for Solidarity support in increasing coal extraction. He also presents a demand that Solidarity should abandon political activities. Unidentified voices are heard discussing the question of whether Solidarity conducts political activity.

At 1551 GMT the participants in the studio discuss whether Solidarity at the time did or did not conduct political activities. The participants agree that Solidarity did conduct political activities and give various examples to illustrate the point.

At 1624 GMT journalist and commentator Teoplitz arrives at the studio to take part in the discussion. He gives some background information on the work in the working commissions which follows the main meeting. He then describes the arduous work on the draft of the final communique. An unidentified voice explains that Solidarity rejected the communique. Another unidentified voice comments on impressions at the time and says that apparently it was thought that Solidarity was not serious about the communique.

At 1643 GMT the participants in the studio are asked for their general impressions of the situation in August 1981. An unidentified voice says that many people think that the authorities thought about martial law long before 13 December, and that martial law was not a final means used at the last moment but an early intention of the authorities. He goes on to say that in his opinion, despite the pessimism on 6 August 1981, nobody thought about martial law or resolving the situation through force. He feels the idea of martial law came about much later. Another unidentified voice says that it is obvious that at the time the representatives of the government practically begged for understanding and an agreement. He says there was a constant willingness to achieve agreement even if there was a lack of negotiating skill. He goes on to say that the government incorrectly assessed the strength of the opponent. A third unidentified voice says that over the months all these stages have left a trace on Poland's national awareness and have influenced Poland's political culture. He says that he thinks Poles have been paying and are paying the price of what happened not just in the last 2 years but the price of what happened much earlier as well. He says let us not go back too far in history, but try and point out the phenomena and mechanisms which are still active in the minds of Polish society and which must be combated. He goes on to say that some people today regard Solidarity as a beautiful legend about a union which was unjustifiably stopped in its development. He says that some people are pleased to go into the streets, in the name of Solidarity, and attempt yet again some kind of destabilization of Poland. He concludes by saying that politics is not a game of sentiments and that one must not give in to the euphoria of the moment. One must keep some rational awareness in one's actions; this was missing in the case of Solidarity negotiations in those days.

The 2-hour program concludes at 1700 GMT.

PRIMATE LAUDS FARMERS IN CZESTOCHOWA SERMON 15 AUG

LD152144 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1803 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] [Words indistinct] excerpts from the homily of Jozef Glemp delivered today at Jasna Gora monastery during the pontifical mass celebrated on the occasion of the Assumption of our lady the Virgin Mary and of the 600th anniversary of the presence of the image of the mother of God in the Pauline monastery in Jasna Gora.

[Begin recording] Christ be praised! August brother bishops and priests! Reverend brothers and sisters from the religious orders! Beloved pilgrims from all corners of Poland and from abroad! Brothers and sisters! The need to do homage to Mary was the main motive why you, dear pilgrims, undertook the many days of pilgrimage, full of toil in scorching heat, from your homes to this very place, to her sanctuary which has existed in Jasna Gora for 600 years. You have come in order to recover the joy and exaltation in her who was lifted up from the earth to the heavenly heights, in the face of the black spiritualized visage of the Madonna of Czestochowa. You passed through the fields and patches of land of our fatherland on which the grain grows. You, the fatigued and perspiring pilgrims, were greeted by the equally fatigued harvesters. The true Polish farmer cannot join in the pilgrimage himself but he helps those who go by so that they may request the intercession of the assumed on his behalf. Thus permit me, dear pilgrims, to devote a part of todays' homily to the Polish farmers.

The matter of the neglect of agriculture, especially when compared with the development of industry and technology, is not just a Polish phenomenon but a worldwide one too. Pope John 23d, in his magnificent encyclical "Mater et Magistra," noted that the main reason for abandoning work on the land and for the flight to the towns lies in the fact that the farmer has observed a near universal decline in his interests, be it in the productivity of his work or in the standard of living and the condition of culture in the countryside. Thus the pope postulated in his encyclical the necessity for a technical development of agriculture, a revision of the taxation policy, credits, social insurance, and protection of prices.

John 23d taught that the farm with a family structure will be compact and lasting when it yields income sufficient for a family to maintain a decent standard of living. This can happen when farmers add to their professional qualifications and are able to form cooperative associations and professional assemblies. Work on the land, this pope teaches, contains all the elements that are favorable to the dignity, self-improvement and culture of a man. Thus a man should treat it as a mission from god which leads to higher things.

The late primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, had a good understanding of the affairs of agriculture and of the peasants in the context of the totality of contemporary ecclesiastical and national issues. How much he desired that there be care, love, and attachment to his patrimony by the farmer! How often did he draw attention in his homilies to the human and national dimension of these feelings of attachment to the native soil. At times he expressed his suffering over the fact that the economic policy, as it were, cut itself off from this main source of the national existence.

One's own land is one's freedom. Although the soil is demanding and binds the farmer to it, after all it always remains the basis for personal and family development. The distribution among the peasants of the landed property was a sign of freedom. What has happended in the course of a single generation? People began to flee the land for industry. The village was deserted, the fences were overturned, the roofs of the barns collapsed and giant nettles and weeds began to grow in the cattle pens. If the soil only soaked up the farmer's sweat while he in return failed to receive enough to maintain him, then he ceased to love the land. A peasant who does not love the land represents a regression to the period of surfdom.

Fortunately, people are beginning to think seriously about agriculture and about the men who cultivate the land. Love for the soil one cultivates is the moral obligation of the farmers for it is this love that gives birth to the bread which is to feed the nation. Today we ask God through the mediation of the assumed Virgin, to grant the Polish farmers a love for that exceptional gift: the soil. One can build new factories but one cannot build a new land with human hands.

My beloved, how much has been written and spoken in recent months about reconciliation, about accord. How difficult reconciliation is has been experienced best by the farmers themselves when, after having achieved permission for a trade union, they began to split up and break apart. It is the nature of the farmer to begrudge time given over to talk so other eloquent people turn up who speak on behalf of the farmers and who are not always able to hit on the real needs of the countryside. However, the country side does need a profession [zawodowa] organization which would protect the peasant's interests.

Following the experiences of the past months, farmers are viewing with more maturity and responsibility the future of their unions. Above all, they know that without them it is difficult to implement genuine reform and respect for human dignity. We trust that the normalization which is gradually being introduced in our country will also grant the farmers the right to assemble themselves so that they can raise their own qualifications themselves and maintain a dignity matching their position.

Perhaps it is just [applause] perhaps, in fact, by beginning with the farmers we will succeed in introducing the yearned-for dialogue between the authorities and the public in our country. [applause] This dialogue would begin to build agreement and to discharge hatred. In the face of the miracle of the assumption, in the face of the mystery of the most beautiful of all women, Mary beloved by the lord, we renounce hatred of anyone.

Maybe we do not have many internal joys but on the other hand we have great hope. Hope means expecting favorable events in the future. Day after day they are drawing closer to us. We are awaiting the arrival of the holy father next year [applause]. We will beg the most Holy Mother of Jasna Gora to help in tidying up our national and social problems.

Let the mother of God, ady of Jasna Gora, raised to heaven, assist us in these efforts. Amen. [applause]

I would like to add just one more word. Views are reaching us from many pilgrims as well as words of appreciation for the voivodship and municipal authorities which have, throughout the Czestochowa Voivodship, facilitated the march for the pilgrims. Thus I convey my thanks for these gestures and the social stance because as Catholics we know how to express gratitude for every service rendered, to those who were in charge of supplies, those who selflessly hastened with medical assistance and also to the forces of order and the militia. [applause] [end recording]

GLEMP PARTICIPATES IN RELIGIOUS PROCESSION 14 AUG

LD141456 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 13 Aug -- Poland's Primate Attends Religious Rites -- Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Metropolitan of Krakow Cardinal Franciszek Macharski took part in a processing which marked the holiday of Virgin Mary of Kalwaria in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, south-west of Krakow, today.

The primate served a mass in a chapel on the route of the processing, and said a sermon, in which he emphasized the role of St. Mary's cult in the life of this country.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES

LD142150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today met representatives of agricultural institutions and organizations. The meeting dealt with the current situation in agricultural production, improvement of the procurement of agricultural produce, supplying the market with food and, in particular, meeting the needs of the entire community for winter as well as possible.

On behalf of the leadership of the party and the government, General Jaruzelski thanked all farmers for their efforts and conveyed his best wishes.

GENERAL SIWICKI MEETS WITH TEACHERS IN LAGOW

LD131908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the Politburo, chief of the Polish Army General Staff, vice minister of national defense and member of WRON [Military Council of National Salvation] is in the (Lubusz) area. In Lagow he met participants in the rest and training camp for teachers who are looking after the school branches of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth. During the meeting those present spoke about the country's sociopolitical situation and about molding historical and national awareness among young people. The debate also dwelt on Poland's defenses and on the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between the Warsaw Pact member countries.

GORYWODA ADDRESSES PZPR ECONOMIC SECRETARIES

LD142146 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug -- "During the past seven months we have started reversing the adverse tendencies in the economy.

But the emergence of positive trends is only a first step towards overcoming [word indistinct] is not tantamount to erasing the basic economic threats," said PUWP Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda as he addressed the economic secretaries of the party voivodship committees assembled for a conference here today".

He said that the coming months should be a period of an economic offensive. What is needed, therefore, is a powerful party inspiration, constructive efforts to influence the work of factory crews, and honest postures of the managerial cadres, said Manfred Gorywoda.

The theme of the conference were the party tasks in the economic field. Also present were first secretaries of PUWP works committees in central offices.

As Manfred Gorywoda said during the conference, reversal of unfavorable tendencies in economic development was manifested by the growth of production in the mining industries and the fact that fall of production in many branches of the processing industry was effectively arrested. Trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was systematically growing and widening, and the global market equilibrium was gradually restored.

Reactivation of employee self-managements will be an important matter. Efforts must be made to ensure that they resume operation in a majority of enterprises before the year's end, he said.

Professor Maciej Zawadzki, department director at the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, presented variants of assumptions for the 3-year plan which will be the subject of broad public discussion in which party governing bodies and organisations will actively participate.

The discussion will help the Sejm to choose the most suitable variant. [Word indistinct] a plan, based on realistic assumptions and social mobilization will make it possible to cut the period of overcoming the crisis and ensuring progress in attaining the social goals.

PAP REPORTS ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR JULY

LD131620 Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 13 Aug -- According to information supplied by the central Statistical Office, the country's economic situation in July was characterized by the gradual checking of the decline in the processing industry output and a rise in production of the mining and small-scale industries dating back to the beginning of this year, rise of labour productivity, earlier harvest and beginning of grain purchase from farmers by the state, deterioration of the state of root crops caused by drought, growth of employment compared to June last year, and, last but not least, full supplies to cover the population's food rations.

The sold output of the socialized industry last July was by 4.8 per cent lower compared with July 1981, and production of the processing industry was down by 5.7 per cent on last year's figures. Like in previous months, output of the mining industries went up by 6.8 per cent.

Between January and July this year the sold industrial output was by 7.3 percent lower compared with a corresponding period last year.

Since last May, labour productivity in industry has been increasing, but between last January and July productivity in industry was overall down by 1.8 per cent on a comparable period last year.

The heatwave and lack of rain on the one hand accelerated the ripening of grain and created good harvesting conditions but, on the other, adversely affected the state of root crops in most areas across the country.

State purchases of cattle for slaughter were by 7.2 percent lower compared with July last year. Because of a drastic fall in the supply of poultry, as high as 84.2 percent, purchases of beef were by 32 percent higher and of hogs by 4.3 percent. Milk purchases were by 3.1 percent higher on last July figures, but egg purchases were down by 33.8 percent.

Like in previous months, supplies of spare parts for farm machinery did not improve and deliveries of agricultural equipment were delayed. The basic output of construction and assembly plants last July was by 12.8 percent lower compared with July 1981 figures, and by 12.7 percent lower compared with last June.

In the socialized housing construction sector 55,300 apartments totalling 2.9 million square meters of usable space were handed over for use last July, by 31.1 percent less apartments and 30.9 percent usable space less compared with a corresponding period of last year. Housing construction funded from the population's own resources increased. By 49.8 percent more flats were built, compared with the first half of 1981.

Coal stocks continued to increase. At the end of last July collieries in the Katowice Voivodship had coal stocks of 0.6 million tonnes. By some 45 percent higher compared with June 1981 figures.

In foreign trade turnover calculated in current prices, exports to socialist countries last July totalled 30.2 billion zlotys, and imports -- 43.1 billion zlotys. Compard with July 1981 figures, exports went up by 3.3 percent and imports fell by 9.1 percent. Between last January and July, exports to socialist countries totaled 254.5 billion zlotys, while imports -- 279.2 billion zlotys. (Exports rose by 11.5 percent, and imports fell by 1.4 percent compared with appropriate 1981 figures.)

Last year's situation marked by growing imports from the socialist countries and declining exports to these countries which added to the growth of Polish debts, began to change this year. But in spite of the changing pattern imports continue to exceed exports, especially with regard to the Soviet Union. In trade with the Soviet Union the negative balance of payments amounted to 34.4 billion zlotys in the January-July period.

The exports to capitalist countries amounted to 29,300 million zlotys and imports -- 27,500 million zlotys. As compared with July 1981, the exports dropped by 3.1 percent, and imports rose by 7.3 percent. From January to July 1982, the exports to capitalist countries amounted to [figure indistinct] million zlotys and imports -- 161,800 million zlotys. Over the same period last year, the exports fell by 8.8 percent and imports dipped by 37.4 percent.

In the labour market, the number of workers needed by factories further grew. At the end of July 1982, the number of vacancies amounted to 307,500, while there were 168,000 of them in July 1981.

In July 1982, an average wage, including the workers' compensations, in the main branches of the economy was 10,828 zlotys. As compared with July 1981, it grew by 3,473 zlotys, that is, by 47.2 percent. An average wage in industry, including compensations, increased by 53.1 percent. In the mining industry it grew by 70.4 percent, in the processing industry it rose by 43.1 percent, in the construction industry it went up by 40.7 percent, in transport it increased by 32.4 percent, in the communications it rose by 40.2 percent and in trade it grew by 44.6 percent.

The situation in the food market did not change essentially in July 1982. The supplies of the rationed foodstuffs met the needs provided for by the coupons. The selection of the meat supplies deteriorated. Some brands of vodkas and cigarettes were excluded from rationing.

The deliveries of toiletries improved, while the market supplies of goods other than food did not. An acute shortage of shoes and some kinds of clothing prevailed.

NATION'S CURRENT CAPITAL INVESTMENT WEIGHED

LD131722 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Aug (PAP) -- The decision to limit capital investments was dictated by a drop in national income and a shortage of the necessary funds to develop them.

Capital investments in the national economy as a whole comprised Z720 billion in 1978. Expenditures for these goals this year are assessed in comparable prices at Z400 billion. According to the statistical yearbook, in 1975 capital investments comprised 29 percent of the national distributed incomes. In 1980 they comprised 18.1 percent. This year it is estimated that they will drop to approximately 10 percent.

The new marketing prices that have been applied since January are an average of three times higher than previous prices. For this reason, the nominal value of capital investments this year will exceed Z1 billion. It is planned to maintain this level in 1983.

Of course, one must not compare these billion amounts with the amounts spent in previous years.

About 20 percent of capital investments in 1983 will be implemented in the nonsocialized sector -- for example by farmers, private people intending to build their own houses and craftsmen. A similar amount will comprise the central capital investments, the start of which will be decided on by the Council of Ministers after the approval of the Sejm has been obtained. It should be pointed out that capital construction at the central level will be seriously lower than in the 1970's. It now applies only to work on technical infrastructure on a nationwide scale -- for example, the construction of water installations, ports, transport trunk routes, projects which will expand the country's energy and raw materials base, and projects of a social nature such as an oncology center and a national library.

The central plan for the country's socioeconomic development in 1982 contained only 72 capital projects at the central level.

Capital investments made by enterprises acting -- as the economic reform requires -- independently, as the need and opportunity arises -- depending on the availability of their own funds and bank loans -- will amount to more than 40 percent of the total expenditure on such purposes in 1983. The marked shift away from central capital investments and toward investment by enterprises will, in all probability influence the growth of capital investments on modernization.

At present, work has been suspended on almost 1,500 investment projects valued at around Z700 billion in old prices. They include over 600 major and medium-sized projects worth some Z630 billion on which almost Z230 billion have already been spent. Capital investment in housing and projects forming part of the crisis program have not been cut. Most of the suspended operations will be resumed when the economy has been stabilized and the requisite funds have been found. In several dozen cases, the purpose of the project may be changed. The list of projects has been reduced by 116 items valued at some Z130 billion in old prices. The government's December 1981 decision listing all suspended construction projects restricted investments by approximately 40 percent. It should be emphasized that a more protracted reduction in the pace of capital construction would be damaging to the country's economy. The optimal investment level -- which economists believe is 20 percent of the national income -- must be restored as soon as possible.

TRYBUNA LUDA INTERVIEWS DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER

AU161201 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Aug 82 p 5

[Janusz Kotarski (PAP) interview with M. Mieszczankowski, deputy minister of finance: "Greater Income -- Greater Taxes" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] We have lately encountered sharper financial measures, particularly plans to impose a heavier tax on people with large incomes. This also concerns the private sector. Fears are arising, therefore, that this could mean a return to a policy of fiscal restrictions toward handicrafts. Thus, I would like to ask you to describe the main features of fiscal policy toward handicrafts as well as its aims.

[Answer] The view that there has been a return to fiscal restrictions on handicrafts is completely unjustified. The ministry considered and still considers that the development of this area of the economy is particularly necessary today, especially in view of the needs of the market and the regrettably lower production capabilities of the socialized economy. Thus, we intend, above all, to guarantee tax stability, standardize principles, simplify the ways to calculate taxes and so on. Of course, this does not mean that their level will increase, for the amount of tax must be in correct proportion to an increase in turnover and income, and in this sense it will change. The point is, however, that the dynamics of taxation be socially and economically justifiable; in other words, that taxation ensures the profitability of handicrafts and the right conditions for their development.

The fact that the number of handicarft workshops is constantly growing (12,800 have been established during the last 6 months) shows that the taxation policy is favorable toward handicrafts. The developed system of tax concessions is particularly favorable toward the development of handicrafts. It is enough to say that 68,000 workshops are exempted from paying tax, in other words 28 percent of the total number of handicrafts workshops.

We are aware at the same time that the current situation with handicrafts and their development is being particularly influenced by the availability of raw and other materials and their prices. Yet the prices of products and services of handicrafts are clearly increasing at the same time, which affects the level of turnover and income. We also have numerous signs that the amount of tax paid by craftsmen varies a lot (mainly involving the so-called contractual lump sum). It sometimes happens that the amount of tax increases several times. It is often argued that an increase in the amount of tax should be directly proportional to an increase in income. This idea is not right; simple arithmetic is enough to prove this, because it sometimes happens that income doubles, for example from Z30,000 per month to Z60,000 per month. It would be ridiculous for a tax amounting to, for instance, Z2,000 in such a case to increase to only Z4,000.

[Question] We wish to keep to the principle that income from the unsocialized economy should be used to help develop small-scale production, handicrafts and services. In view of the risk, including the financial risk, faced by people who run their own business, this is understandable. These people must have guaranteed resources not only to maintain a decent level of consumption, but also for investments. Thus, our activities cannot be treated by the handicrafts as an unfavorable change in the policy toward them. After all, practice confirms that there are relatively few tax claims, and those claims that are justified result in a relatively quick adjustment to the amount of tax payable.

[Question] Some craftsmen, especially owners of large workshops achieving a high turnover, will feel the effects of the tax progression soon. Are some modifications in this area under preparation?

[Answer] I believe that craftsmen with really high incomes ought to be treated as a separate case. We believe that that part of their income allocated for consumption should increase at a slower rate than income in the socialized industries. It is difficult to imagine how a uniform principle could be applied here, since a worker whose monthly pay has increased, for example, from Z8,000 to Z10,000, in other words by 25 percent, must be treated differently from an owner of a workshop whose income has also increased by 25 percent, but from Z100,000 to Z125,000 per month. It is a question of spreading the burden of the current crisis in accordance with the principles of social justice. We are none the less preparing a relaxation of the income tax progression, aware that inflation has considerably reduced the spending power of money. I wish to stress here that the overwhelming majority, around 65 percent, of registered handicraft workshops pay taxes in a form of a lump sum, treasury fee and tax card. There has been a moderate increase in these forms of taxation.

[Question] People are becoming more and more aware of the fact that a narrow group of people, especially in private trade and services and in handicrafts, have excessive incomes. The conviction is spreading that a part of our community is likely to live through the crisis at the cost of others. At the same time, people are commenting on the quite sudden increase in the prices of products and services, an increase which is often justified neither by the quality of the product nor by its usefulness. How does the Ministry of Finance intend to deal with these phenomena?

[Answer] Unfourtunately, we are faced with many cases of tax dodging, not revealing one's true income, secret employment in handicrafts workshops and so on. There is also quite a lot of evidence of illegal activity by handicrafts which is not recorded. Our apparatus up to now has been rather too weak to be able to oppose these trends effectively. Right now, many steps have been taken to reinforce the financial services; the number of these services has been increased, among other things, and tax areas have been set up. Social interests demand this, especially the principle whereby the community should bear the burden of the crisis equally. We also count on the community's help in revealing income which is excessive and unjustifiable by the amount of work put in. We are strengthening the financial services and training the employees intensively in the hope that their efficient activity will soon reduce these phenomena considerably.

I wish, however, to assure you that the taxation policy toward handicrafts will continue to be favorable for all workshops which are doing honest work. The taxation policy will guarantee their development and ensure them that adequate work will be adequately rewarded.

SZCZECIN COMMITTEE, MILITIA DISCUSS CRIME RATE

LD141420 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Szczecin [no date as received] -- The issue of calm in the town was the main subject of a meeting between activists from the Municipal Civic Committee for National Rebirth and representatives of the Municipal Headquarters of the citizens' Militia. Szczecin is in particularly great danger. For every 100,000 inhabitants there are 2,600 crimes. By comparison there are 648 crimes in Bydgoszcz.

HOT WEATHER INCREASES INCIDENCE OF FIRES

AU131621 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 82 p 5

[Cezary Rudzinski report: "A Catastrophic Fire Situation"]

[Summary] **The threat of fire breaking out as a result of the continuing drought is getting worse, with foresters describing the situation as catastrophic.**

The press spokesman of the chief fire brigade command has told us that 1,515 fires broke out throughout the country during the first 8 days of August, 936 more than last August. The greatest number of fires broke out on private farms -- 625, followed by 385 in forests and 245 on socialized farms. During the weekend of 6-8 August there were 668 fires all over the country. There were 74 forest fires on Sunday alone! The chief cause of fires is lack of due care by adults, children without adult supervision and engine drivers, combine harvester operators and so on not heeding regulations.

Fifty hectares of pine forest were burned near Moczydlina Klasztorska in the Wroclaw Voivodship. Losses are estimated at Z3.5 million.

At the Wartkowo state farm in the Koszalin Voivodship, 30 hectares of ripening rye, valued at over Z1 million, were burned. The cause is unknown.

A fault in the machinery at a private farm in Roznow, Olsztyn Voivodship, caused a serious fire in which buildings, equipment and crops were destroyed. Losses amounted to around Z1 million.

A spark from a combine harvester caused a fire in Debicz, Poznan Voivodship, in which 10 hectares of wheat were burned.

On Sunday, 8 August, in the area of Warsaw-Choszczowka, 30 hectares of pine forest, valued at Z6 million were destroyed by fire.

Children playing with fire caused a fire at the Niedzwiedz state farm in Zielona Gora Voivodship. A large barn and 150 tons of straw were destroyed, involving around Z1 million worth of losses.

At a private farm in Klowia, Wroclaw Voivodship, a fire broke out from unknown causes destroying a large barn and around 8 tons of wheat loaded on trailers. Losses here are estimated at around Z1.7 million.

Last week, a huge fire destroyed 1,200 hectares of forest near Marianka, Zielona Gora Voivodship, and reports say that new fires are breaking out in the same forest area.

The danger of fire has not been so great for a long time. Firemen are appealing to people to exercise extreme caution and observe regulations. Such essential commodities as crops and private and state property must not be allowed to fall victim to fire, and human life must not be endangered. Caution: the anti-fire alert is still in effect!

PZPR ORGAN CALLS FOR RESISTANCE TO 'THREATS'

AU131210 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Ignacy Krasicki article: "How To Meet Dangers?"]

[Excerpts] Many of our countrymen, who are weighed down by the burdens of our internal situation, have forgotten the world in which we live -- a world of ever increasing dangers. International tensions have not for many years achieved such a high level and such disturbing forms as they have now.

The moment Ronald Reagan became the highest executive of power in Washington, the United States made it obvious that it wanted to bring about a trial of strength with the world of socialism. It is true that the military, political and economic might of our allies stands guard over our peace and security, but it is also true that the forces hostile to socialism and peace are determined even more than ever before to impose confrontation on the world. The NATO staffs continue to allocate to Poland quite a role in that. We should be fully aware of this danger and resist the threats posed by it for our existence as a nation. How can we do this? Above all by drawing all the necessary concludions from the present situation of the world. These conclusions are important for Poland, for our people and for our basic interests.

There was a time not so long ago when some sections of our public, agitated by the development of Polish events, thought that Poland was the center of Europe and the world. They thought that the Polish affairs had a special priority not only in the eyes of the Polish people but in the eyes of the entire world as well. This was a harmful illusion. Numerous circles in the West did take interest in the Polish situation and heated it up in their own ways, but they did this not because of some notion that Poland is the center of things, but because they wanted to take full advantage of the Polish events in their anti-Soviet and anticommunist game.

Now, in the seventh month of martial law, some sections of our public have again succumbed to an other harmful illusion. They think that the Polish affairs have completely disappeared from the international arena and that our "remote homeland" is far removed from the storms and conflicts of the world.

Some siren songs reaching us from the West are helping to sustain this illusion. These songs are reaching us from the FRG, for example, where the Bonn authorities do maintain a far-reaching sobriety in the case of the anti-Polish economic sanctions, but also continue to develop step by step an ambiguous Eastern policy seeking to strategically envelop the GDR and to create conditions for Germany's future unification. This means that in reality they want to achieve by other means -- more "peaceful" ones -- the goal sought by the revanchists of the type of Franz Joseph Strauss: to liquidate the GDR, which is our Western ally and neighbor and the first German state of workers and peasants.

Another danger we should be aware of is the tendency toward exploiting our current economic difficulties for the purpose of generally destabilizing the socialist community. If there are still the forces in the capitalist world that would like to take Poland out of the socialist community then our reply can only be to increase efforts to overcome the crisis under our own steam, with the help of our allies and on the basis of the more rapid and more consistent implementation of the socialist vision of the state. The lack of such a vision in the past was the main sources of our present difficulties.

The geopolitical thinking was and is at times of specific importance for some traditional sections of the Polish public. If we want to be at one with logic and realism, we can therefore say that the advantages flowing for Poland from its present place in the world are very great and accurately measurable. Western Europe has now risked an acute conflict with its chief ally, the United States, in order to defend its basic economic interests. It has risked this conflict in order to finalize the "contract of the century" -- the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia and the common market countries. Having as an ally a socialist superpower, which embraces an entire gigantic continent, let us skillfully exploit the unique opportunity created for us by this state of affairs and by Poland's membership of the socialist community. This reasoning can also be called geopolitical, except that what is here at stake is geopolitics that is good and positive and that is useful for Poland's best interests, and not geopolitics that is fatal to the fates of our people and state in that it feeds on anti-Sovietism, which was and is stimulated in various ways by the West.

We should resist the threats resulting for Poland from the present international situation in such a way as to win more and more Polish hearts and minds for the only orientation that is able to save our country. This orientation seeks to strengthen our class alliances with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, is aimed at rehabilitating real socialism in Poland and is, most briefly, the line of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON 'POLITICAL ADVENTURISM'

AU160700 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Aug 82 p 2

[Jan Swiezy commentary: "Without Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] Aggressive political adventurism is asserting itself in various forms, something which must not be passed over in silence for obvious reasons:

There is every piece of data to show that asocial elements are the only force ready to actively back up destructive antistate actions amidst the general efforts to normalize life in our country. The thing is that these elements are "vitally" interested in every action that helps destroy law and order.

It is hard to imagine that the organizers of extremist circles, who have certainly gathered enough experience in recruiting such potential elements, do not realize what it is all about. However, there is a rather sad and even depressing rub to it: The adventurers who continue to assert themselves here and there do this as a rule under the banner of Solidarity.

A question arises in this connection which we should also answer because no one has done so yet. The thing is that certain people, perhaps from the Solidarity leadership, have decided that it is right and proper to stimulate trade union activities from a hideout in order to transform themselves into, as they say, "a resistance movement" directed against the Polish state. This means that this movement is anti-Polish, a fact that has been confirmed by the noisy support given to such actions by the reactionary political groups in the FRG.

Having supplied such overwhelming evidence that they are deprived of any kind of responsibility and having completely compromised themselves politically, do these extremists of Solidarity have at least an atom of moral right to continue political activities under the banner of Solidarity? There is and there can be no doubt on this score, and yet things are taking place that elicit a protest from anyone who wants his fatherland to prosper again.

During a church wedding ceremony a few former regular apparatchiks [aparatchyki] of Solidarity distributed questionaires containing controversial questions of a certain political tenor. The first three questions on the issue of struggle (not stated for what) were followed by a question on how this struggle should be waged. The suggested answers were: general strike or armed uprising. Having chosen one of the two possible answer, the person questioned had to state when the decisive moment should arrive. Of course, what the pollsters wanted the person to reply was that such a moment should arrive as soon as possible. The concluding questions asked about the person's membership in Solidarity, which was in tune with the questionaire's title, namely, "Solidarity Questionaire." It is significant that the agitators who distributed the questionnaires insisted that they be completed inside the church and helped indecisive people by suggesting to them the desired answers.

At the end of July in the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw a group of people sang our national anthem to a text which is worth citing in part at least: "Poland is not yet lost as long as we continue to stand fast here. We will win our freedom by struggling with the help of the cross and strikes, because Zbyszek [diminutive Zbigniew] Bujak has taught us how to be victorious." This gross text ended in this way: "Our Solidarity will not allow anyone to divide it. If the want to destroy it then they must shoot us all."

We are sorry to say this, but precisely such elements who, is abusing the name of Solidarity, go beyond any limits and are most instrumental in dividing and destroying Solidarity because they indulge in the base profanation of national and church values. They have no respect for anything, elicit the indignation of the faithful and bring more than shame on their heads. Of course, there are ringleaders among them, about whom we can only say that they are still trying to use Solidarity for their own ends in the same way as they did their worst for it by luring it into a blind alley,

DAILY DECRIES SOLIDARITY BUREAUS, EMIGRE ACTIVITY

Solidarity Bureaus Criticized

LD150648 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Major Adam Glowackiy writes in an article published in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI that almost daily, the media report outbursts by Solidarity extremists who have formed in Western Europe various 'Solidarity information and coordination bureaus' which slander the Polish authorities, and organize provocative crusades against their homeland.

Some of them have established contact with groups in the West that are most hostile to People's Poland, with extreme rightwing groups which by this means wish to use them for their political ends, since events in Poland continue to evoke certain ideological and political-military reactions, both in Europe and throughout the world.

Today is it no longer a secret that in NATO's conceptions, Poland has come to occupy a special place. Plans relating to Poland were prepared a long time ago in the West, mainly in the United States. They required much labor and swallowed huge sums of money. It was seriously expected in the West that Poland would be torn away from the socialist community.

Solidarity was transformed into an opposition political organization, with a program aimed at seizing power in the state. However, the NATO intelligence services misconstrued the situation in Poland. They underestimated the wisdom of the Poles, the cohesion and ideological strength of the armed forces and the training of the organs of the socialist state, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI continues. In accordance with the martial law decree, the main inspirers of the plot were interned. A Solidarity delegation which was travelling abroad at the time avoided internment. Its members were in the West at the invitation of political forces of various shades, for foreign contacts between the pseudo-unionists and centers hostile to Poland were an everyday phenomenon. The day when martial law was imposed revealed how many Solidarity men were travelling all over Europe, caring nothing either for the expense, or for camouflaging the aim of these groups.

Emigre Activists Rapped

LD140842 Warsaw PAP in English 0714 GMT 14 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 14 Aug -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today quoted at length the letter which R. Batory, a former Solidarnosc activists of Lodz now residing in Cologne, addressed to the Neo-Nazi DEUTSCHE NATIONAL ZEITUNG, in which he criticized the ruling coalition for refusal to cooperate with former Solidarnosc activists staying in the Federal Republic and the DGB (trade union organization) for taking little interest in them. Instead he praised the CDU as the only force which lends them support.

"This letter indicates the extreme of moral downfall of the people who would not hesitate to ask for help the deadly enemies of their nation, and also the fact that the activity of Solidarnosc extremists in Western Europe does not by any means inspire universal enthusiasm.

In this context, the paper said the emigre Solidarnosc is finding ever less from in Western Europe, adding that Spaniards would not tolerate any foreign political activity in their territory, the Italians show profound realism as to Poland's internal problems, the British simply ignore Polish extremists, while West Germans show no particular interest in their activity.

"Bleak prospects loom for the recent triumphant coup-promoters. There was a different image of the end of pseudo-unionist activity meant to produce an effect in Poland: They did not expect an emigre struggle for everyday existence. While heading for nowhere they are getting ever farther from their homeland," the paper said.

TEXT OF PAWLOWSKA COMMENTARY ON TRADE UNIONS

AU131248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 82 p 4

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "Renewal -- But How?"]

[Excerpts] Everything seems to indicate that discussion on the future of trade unions is coming to an end. Not only because everyone who wanted to speak has already done so and all possible proposals and arguments have been put forward.

It is also because the current state of affairs is abnormal and violates the proper life-style of the work forces. There is no doubt therefore that we are approaching solutions which will be difficult to implement, whatever they are. There are no easy solutions, unfortunately. After all, if one looks at the matter soberly, there are not all that many alternatives available.

Soberness in outlook is certinly lacking among those political forces which name themselves "Solidarity" in their illegal publications and which enjoy the support of Radio Free Europe. In Poland, whose authorities have been forced to resort to martial law, an easy return to official activity against the system is impossible under any circumstances.

Those who imagine that the entire stormy 2-year period of Solidarity deeds can be treated as if it never happened and that the Central Council of Trade Unions trade union model can be restored, with certain modifications, also lack soberness in outlook. It is easily forgotten in the shadows of the Solidarity fires that the Industrial Branch Trade Union Movement itself dealt this model a crippling blow, and not, in my opinion, so that one could voluntarily return to this model one day.

Some adherents to easy solutions say that trade unions are not needed at all in socialism equipped with economic reform and workers' self-management bodies. If the workers' self-management bodies were to fulfill the function of trade unions, then we would not only bury these bodies for the second time, we would also bury reform itself. For it is an irrevocable feature of this reform that the work forces themselves should fight for an enterprise's gains and for its competitive position on the market. Of course, restoring or appointing workers' self-management bodies does away with all the advisory groups and teams attaches to factory managements and quickly set up since 13 December and the committees on prices, costs and so on, for all these functions are inherent in a self-management body.

In theory, one could dissolve Solidarity, which in the end did not cut itself off from its false prohets, and restore branch trade unions, which gave clear proof of their vitality as they did not succumb to the misfortunes which were raining down on every side. It would certainly be convenient for the political underground and its foreign partners if a considerable part of the workers' class connected with Solidarity were once again thrown into their arms.

So, by a process of elimination, I arrive at the alternative of building trade unions from scratch and from the bottom. This is not a happy solution at all nor one that is easy to implement, although it seems to be so.

It is easy to start from nothing, from a vacuum. This is how new villages were founded centuries ago. In opting for the alternative of starting "from scratch", one must realize and remember that there is no trade union vacuum in any Polish work institution. Both Solidarity committees and factory councils have left their mark everywhere, in plants that have been militant during the past 2 years and in peaceful ones. Factory councils even left their mark when they were on an unequal footing. These marks vary a lot and often have little in common with each other in identical or neighboring plants. Everyone who tries to ignore these marks or who believes they can be wiped away with the slogan "from scratch" as though with a wet sponge is bound to lose.

In any case, let us adopt this variant as maybe the most realistic one of all, the one on starting from scratch and from the bottom. I suppose a part of every work force will realize that as long as the whole issue is not made clear and the novelty put to the test, there is no question of joining a trade union. Those more deeply attached to the idea of Solidarity as the idea for a new trade union (and I omit those who were consciously involved in its political idea) will feel robbed and downright cheated. The factory aktivs of the branch unions will regard this solution as yet another blow, at least the second during the 2-year period, dealt by the authorities to the trade union movement, which has remained faithful to the political principles of the authorities throughout its most difficult times. These are the conditions, not others, under which this work from scratch and from the bottom should be started.

There are a few young people in every plant who got a taste of social work for the first time in their lives in the recent trade union struggles. They received this taste above all, but by no means exclusively, in Solidarity, and as a rule at lower internal factory levels. There are older workers who changed neither their profession nor union, treating them both as an inseperable whole -- these did not join Solidarity, and in the "old" union they were passive, because they had no idea what was happening to the union and around it.

The justification for the criticism of the distortions of the trade union movement in Poland, this criticism having fermented for years and which finally boiled over in August 1980, ought to be recognized by the Sejm, the supreme power in the country. This recognition should also be given to the just and worthy conduct of activists and members of the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement, who defended the class and socialist nature of their unions often to the very end, without the help and support of the authorities; and to the purity of intensions displayed by those Solidarity activists and members who promoted the autonomy and self-management of the trade union movement and who did not let themselves be involved in the stream of illegal activities after 13 December.

The PZPR must guarantee, in accordance with Leninist teachings, the status of trade unions in Poland, in other words their internal self-management and independence from all levels of the economic administration without exception. Not only because the party is under an obligation to do so because of its congress, but above all because only the party can really act as such a guarantor. It will harbor a spirit of partnership toward trade unions, will not change its role of leader toward them to a role of conductor, and will protect them effectively against attempts at intervention by the authorities.

Only by seriously committing itself to making such guarantees does the party gain the chance of giving new life to a trade union movement capable of fulfilling its obligations toward working people and the socialist state. Only then do we gain the chance of effectively cutting off the greatest mass organization of the workers' class from the influence of forces hostile to our system. Can we afford to do so? Can the party, the whole of it, its party organizations in plants, its cells and leadership do so? We must do so. There is no other solution in sight.

FINANCE, WESTERN BANK OFFICIALS MEET IN WARSAW

LD131638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Representatives of the Western commercial banks and those of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the trade bank met in Warsaw from 10 to 13 August to discuss the Polish credit obligations to be repaid in 1982. Both sides characterized the talks as very fruitful and said they made progress toward resolving the problems discussed, including the conditions and dates of repayment of the capital and interest and also the general principles of the rescheduling of the [word indistinct] repayments.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the results of the talks will constitute a good basis for entering into a suitable agreement soon.

PZPR DAILY URGES INCREASED COOPERATION WITH CEMA

AU131215 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Krzysztof Krauss article: "The Surest Mainstay" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] When examining last week the problems of tighter economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, the government Presidium stressed once again the basic importance of this cooperation not only for overcoming present extensive difficulties, but also for triggering efforts to rehabilitate our economy and to end the current crisis. The increase in our trade with the Soviet Union, which we plan for 1983, should create opportunities for additional imports of Soviet goods and raw materials, especially crude oil, gasoline, nickel and natural gas.

We will discuss this with our Soviet partner and we will offer him increased quotas of our raw materials, some industrial products and services.

AS FOR OUR TRADE WITH THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WHICH WE ALSO WANT TO INCREASE BY, AMONG OTHER THINGS, INTENSIFYING OUR EXPORT OF CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, WE WILL SEEK TO TAKE INTO FULLER ACCOUNT THE CHANGED ECONOMIC REALITIES. This concerns the structure of our purchases in these countries, for example. The present imports from these countries of investment goods for the heavy and electroengineering industries are decreasing, but we would like to increase our purchases of machines and equipment for agriculture and for the industries that produce to meet the needs of the market and transportation. We would also like to increase the purchases of the technologically most sophisticated goods.

The simple fact is that we are unable to solve our own economic problems without the international market, because we have no chance of progressing in effective economic management without promoting international specialization and cooperation and without properly exploiting the opportunities provided by the rational international division of production for lowering production costs and increasing production effectiveness.

Under the pressure of the U.S. administration the highly developed capitalist countries have made enormous efforts to cut us off from the world markets and to prevent us from continuing normal trade. This is being done by restrictions on credits and by the embargo on many goods. This is also the aim of most varied difficulties created for our exporters.

This is because the capitalist countries expect that making Poland unable to import will increase the tensions within our economy, which is still plunged in its crisis, and that these tensions will help boost social discontent and halt the process of political stabilization.

SOME OF OUR INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN BADLY HIT BY THE WESTERN BLOCKADE. THE RENUNCIATION OF LONG-TERM ACCORDS ON IMPORTS OF CEREALS, FODDER AND OTHER COMMODITIES AND OUR EXCLUSION FROM THE RICH ATLANTIC FISHING GROUNDS HAVE INCREASED OUR DIFFICULTIES IN SOLVING THE FOOD PROBLEM. EACH ONE OF US CAN SEE FOR HIMSELF ON HIS TABLE THE RESULTS OF THIS "DIRTY" ECONOMIC WAR.

Workforces in plants continue to struggle with the results of the economic blockade because they have been deprived almost overnight of various imported component parts for production. We would feel these results incomparably more painfully but for the extensive help from the socialist countries, especially the USSR, which have made enormous efforts to fill in with their own products the gap created in our supplies by the Western blockade.

At this point it became clear that we could meet many of our needs that depended on international trade, in a more effective, more adequate and less expensive way by looking for partners among the socialist countries and by exploiting the opportunities provided for by socialist integration. We are now drawing the necessary conclusions in this regard.

Without withdrawing our readiness to promote economic relations with all the countries, including the highly developed capitalist countries, on the principles of mutual advantage and respect of sovereignty and only on such principles, we continue to direct our main effort toward developing cooperation within CEMA in such a way as to achieve within it the fundamental and most adequate mainstay for ourselves.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST DECADES HAS PROVED THAT THE ROAD OF INTEGRATION PROCESSES WITHIN CEMA IS THE SUREST AND MOST EFFECTIVE ROAD OF STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF PRODUCTION AND OF MEETING OUR NEEDS IN THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY. The international position of Polish shipbuilding, construction machines, sulphuric acid plants and so on was created in just this way. The preliminary indexes of the plan up to 1990 envisage that the share of CEMA countries in Polish foreign trade will increase from about 54 percent in 1980 to about 64 percent at the end of the eighties.

However, while seeking to increase our imports from socialist countries of industrial goods, especially of raw materials, materials for production and so on, we must make the necessary effort to increase Polish exports to these countries. The principle of mutual advantage is an obligatory principle of foreign trade. At present we are able to buy a large part of goods in the socialist countries, primarily in the USSR, with the help of loans, which is not normal and which leads to a slowing down of the dynamic rate of mutual trade consistent with the needs of all partners.

THIS IS WHY WE MUST SEEK AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE OUR TRADE OFFERS AND MAKE THEM ATTRACTIVE AND COMPETITIVE IN ORDER TO ENSURE SUITABLE PROFITS FOR US AND TO CONVINCE OUR CEMA PARTNERS THAT POLAND IS A COUNTRY WITH WHICH IT IS PROFITABLE TO COOPERATE AND WHICH IS FULLY RELIABLE.

UNICEF, SOVIET DELEGATIONS VISIT WARSAW

UNICEF Holds Cooperation Talks

LD141832 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug -- UNICEF Delegation Ends Visit to Poland -- A delegation of the European office of the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, headed by Director A. Gindy, has ended its visit to Poland where it discussed the state and prospects of cooperation between UNICEF and Poland and acquainted itself with the situation of children in this country. The delegation was received by Deputy-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz and held talks with the chairman of the Polish UNICEF Committee, Professor Boguslaw Kozusznik, and the committee's general secretary, L. Wolniewicz.

The Polish side expressed high recognition of UNICEF's untiring efforts in providing assistance to children worldwide and a constructive approach to long-standing cooperation with Poland.

Protocol With USSR Issued

LD132008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The need to increase the effectiveness of cooperation and to accelerate the development of direct contacts between universities, factories and research institutes and to support cooperation based on contracts constitutes the main emphasis in the protocol issued today in Warsaw at the conclusion of the 22nd session of the permanent Polish-Soviet subcommission on scientific-technical cooperation. The protocol notes, among other things, that it is advisable to draw up agreements concerning cooperation on joint ventures so as to cover the whole [words indistinct] cycle including stipulations concerning specialization and combined production. It is recommended to form joint teams of experts to tackle major problem areas which are the subject of scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the USSR. Actual time limits for the completion of the various stages of work have also been determined. The protocol discusses at length the present state of affairs and the prospects for cooperation in the construction of oil and gas pipelines, stressing the considerable progress attained so far in the cooperation in this field.

The next session of the subcommission will be held in Moscow in the middle of next year. To speed up the pace of work it has been decided that between sessions there will be working meetings between the chairman of the Polish and Soviet side.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BRAZIL HELD IN WARSAW

LD150724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Polish-Brazilian economic and financial talks were held in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The deliberations dealt, among other things, with matters related to Poland's indebtedness to Brazil and with mutual credit facilities designed to promote the export of Polish investment goods and to finance the Brazilian goods traditionally imported by Poland. Taking into consideration the adverse Polish trade balance sheet, special consideration was given to the stepping up of Polish exports. The agreement reached creates premises for an advantageous continuation of trade between the two countries.

CORRECTION TO TRYBUNA LUDU HARVEST REPORT

The following is a correction ot the item entitled "TRYBUNA LUDU Reports on Harvesting Progress," published in the 9 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 11:

On page G 11 the word "corn" in the subslug is changed to the word "grain." In the first paragraph of the item on the same page, lines two and three, the word "corn" is again corrected to read "grain."

On page G 12, the first line in the third paragraph, the word "corn" is corrected to read "grain."

BRIEFS

COAL STOCKS -- Almost 5.3 million tons of coal was put aside by the power industry employees for the autumn-winter period. In power and heat plants of the largest power district in Poland -- the southern district -- stockshave reached 1.7 million tons of fuel. This will be enough for continuous work in power and heat plants for 2 weeks with the full exploitation of their capacities. Stocks are still being completed. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Aug 82 LD]

EMPLOYMENT VACANCIES -- On the employment market of the country the record of the entire post-war period has been broken. The number of vacancies has reached 307,500. Only 18,900 people were seeking employment. Thus the present unfavorable trend has worsened. In comparison with June the number of vacancies has increased by almost 10 percent and in comparison with July 1981, the increase has exceeded 82 percent. Most of the vacancies exist in Katowice, Krakow and Warsaw voivodships. [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Aug 82 LD]

PRESIDENT'S ENVOY MEETS SHAMIR, SHARON IN ISRAEL

AU141416 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and special envoy of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, is continuing his visit to Israel. He met with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, and with Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor. In the spirit of President Nicolae Ceausescu's views and considerations, the envoy discussed on those occasions the situation in the Middle East, particularly the events in Lebanon. They examined the prospects of and ways of a negotiated, political settlement in the area, and discussed matters of common interest concerning bilateral relations. The meetings proceeded in a frank and sincere atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CALLS FOR CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE

NC152244 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Aug (MENA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has again affirmed the need for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and for the strict observance of the cease-fire, coupled with the necessary security guarantees for the departure of the Palestinian resistance [from Beirut]. In an interview to be published in Monday's edition of the weekly newspaper MAY, Ceausescu said that solving the problem of Beirut must be viewed as part of a comprehensive solution for the situation in Lebanon and for the Palestinian question as well. The Romanian president expressed his belief in the need to hold an international conference with the participation of all parties, including the PLO, with the aim of solving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination and to set up a Palestinian state. Ceausescu affirmed that with its military operations Israel is placing big hurdles before a comprehensive peace. Israel, he said, must withdraw from Lebanon and hold negotiations with the PLO and other Arab states.

ANDREI RECEIVES UNITED ARAB EMIRATES MINISTER

AU131920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/8/1982 -- On Friday, August 13, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bakr, minister of justice and endowments of the United Arab Emirates, now visiting Romania. Aspects were approached of the bilateral relations, as well as current international questions of mutual interest.

SIHANOUK ARRIVES; MET BY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU141715 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk arrived in our country this afternoon. The guest was met at Otopeni Airport by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and by other officials.

DATCU ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU101936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 10/8/1982 -- Taking the floor during the debates on the drafting of a convention banning chemical weapons in the Disarmament Committee, Ambassador Ion Datcu, Romanian chief delegate, advanced, starting from the stand of Romania which militates for the adoption and negotiation in the committee of effective disarmament measures, a series of proposals meant to speed up the negotiations under way. Next, the Romanian ambassador drew the attention to the fact that, although some progress had been made in the elaboration of concrete texts of the future convention, it was necessary to intensify the efforts made in the committee so as to clarify all the

technical and juridical aspects, among which priority should be given to defining the toxicity of chemical substances; the technical methods of controlling the destruction of the existing stockpiles, as well as other elements to be included in the future convention on banning chemical weapons.

RCP CC SECRETARY RECEIVES BRITISH COMMUNIST

AU131922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/8/1982 -- On August 13, Petru Enache, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received Michael Hiks, member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, the guest requested that RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu should be conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes from the leadership of the Communist Party of Great Britain, of Gordon McLennan, general secretary of that party.

Thanking, Petru Enache requested the guest to convey a comradely salute and best wishes to the leadership of the Communist Party of Great Britain, to Gordon McLennan on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the two parties, just as opinions on questions of the international situation.

BUCHAREST MAYOR GREETS EAST BERLIN OFFICIAL

AU141812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/7/1982 -- On August 14 Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Party Committee of the Bucharest Municipality, mayor general of the capital city of Romania, had an interview with Konrad Naumann, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), first secretary of the Berlin Regional Committee of the SUPG, now visiting Romania at head of a delegation.

On the occasion, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, with emphasis on the decisive role the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceaucescu and Erich Honecker have played in the deepening and diversification of those relations. Likewise, information was exchanged on the activity of the party and state bodies in the two capital cities on the economic and social-cultural planes, in the fields of town planning and architecture, and new possibilities were identified of cooperating in various sectors of activity.

POLICY OF REINVESTING INCOME TO CONTINUE

AU120913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 12 Aug 82

["The Investment Policy in Romania" -- AGERPRES headlines]

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/1982 -- In the current quinquennium (1981-1985) Romania continues to reinvest one third or so of her national income. Last year alone 580 important industial units and 42 farm production units were commissioned. As for investments in 1982, which are to materialize in the bulding of 1,373 units, they are meant to favour a higher efficiency of the national economy through structural renewals. The primary sector was allotted 37 percent of the total productive investments. They will provide for the fulfillment of the complex tasks regarding the development of the extractive industry, of agriculture and sylviculture on which the satisfaction, to an ever larger extent, of the requirements for raw materials of the economy from the country's own resources depends. The development of the primary sector goes hand in hand with the expansion of the branches and sub-branches that capitalize resources highly efficiently: machine-tools, electronics, fine mechanics, optics, the hydraulic and pneumatic equipment industry, the production of synthetic rubber, macromolecular products, chemical yarn and fibres, medicines.

KAMPUCHEA'S SIHANOUK ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS 14 AUG

LD141114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Ohrid, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- The president of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife, accompanied by Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, and other dignataries in the Kampuchean delegation this morning left Ohrid and thus ended their friendly and working visit to Yugoslavia. At the Ohrid Airport, the high guest from friendly Democratic Kampuchea was seen off by Peter Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Executive Council; Tomislav Simovski, chairman of the Republican Committee for International Relations, and other dignataries.

Immediately before his departure, Prince Sihanouk said, among other things, that he held in Ohrid exceptionally important talks with Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav and Macedonian dignataries. He added that the friendly welcome in Ohrid and the visit itself represented a confirmation of the unselfish support given by Yugoslavia to the Kampuchean people.

MALI PRESIDENT TRAORE BEGINS STATE VISIT, TALKS

Arrives Belgrade 15 Aug

LD151800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, August 15 (TANJUG) -- The president of the Republic of Mali, General Moussa Traore, arrived on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia this afternoon. At Belgrade Airport, he was welcomed by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic.

Stambolic and Traore are expected to discuss bilateral cooperation, current questions of international relations, the situation in Africa and activities of African nonaligned countries.

Starts Talks With Stambolic

LD151924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Official Yugoslav-Mali talks began in Belgrade tonight. It is understood that Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, discussed topical questions of international relations, the situation on the African Continent and the future activities of the nonaligned countries. Tonight they will also discuss further promotion of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; M.A. Blondin Beye, Mali minister of foreign affairs; Federal Executive Council member Rikard Stajner; and Aleksandar Psoncak and Moussa Coulibaly, Yugoslav and Mali ambassadors in Baku and Belgrade, respectively, and other dignataries, are taking part in the talks which are still in progress.

TANJUG CARRIES KHALAF'S CONDEMNATION OF U.S.

LD131310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 13 (WAFA) -- In a statement to WAFA on Thursday, Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] bitterly condemned the U.S.A. for its role in supporting Israel's war on extermination against Beirut. He asked: "How can we believe or trust the U.S. against Beirut? He asked: "How can we believe or trust the U.S. and its envoy Philip Habib to execute a political solution in view of this?"

In response to a question about Thursday's bombing raids, Khalaf said he had nothing more to say than President Sarkis, Premier al-Wazzan and [words indistinct]. But he asked: "How can Habib return from Israel optimistic, and the expression of this optimism is the insane bombardment directed against innocents?"

He went on: "Is it logical that the United States, and the Security Council and the rest cannot stop this Israeli arrogance?... After what we have seen today, how can we believe in the ability of the U.S. and its President and his envoy to guarantee a political settlement? The only possible interpretation is the Israeli failure to confront the joint forces on the ground on the one hand, and to raise the morale of their forces who are forced to fall back in attack after attack on our positions on the other. To this must be added the enemy's attempts to blackmail the P.L.O. into accepting new conditions which can be presented to public opinion as a victory after the P.L.O. accepted a political solution".

He concluded: "Before their giant military machine, the Israelis think we will kneel or collapse. But he has misjudged our fighters and misjudged the brave Lebanese people... We are still for a political solution, but not out of fear, but rather in the interest of this Lebanese people and patriotic Beirut."

VLAJKOVIC, MARGAN LEAVE FOR BANGLADESH, NEPAL

LD151758 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, August 15 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic left Belgrade this afternoon, Sunday, for official visits to the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Kingdom of Nepal. He is accompanied by member of the Federal Executive Council Dr Ivo Margan.

MOJSOV, ALGERIA'S TALEB IBRAHIMI CONFER

LD150754 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, August 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi met here today, Sunday. During the friendly meeting of some length, the two ministers exchanged views on the international situation and activities of the nonaligned countries, particularly in connection with preparations for the forthcoming seventh conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries.

The exchange of views showed the two sides to have concurrent or [word indistinct] stands on the questions discussed.

DEFENSE SECRETARIAT REPORTS BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD141230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- Members of the Border Guards' units will celebrate their holiday tomorrow. The Border Guards' stations and ships along the 3,887 km border will festively mark the day in 1944 when the National Committee of Liberation of Yugoslavia and Marshal Tito, supreme commander of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Units of Yugoslavia, formed the People's Defense Corps.

Our borders are among the most open in the world. But only for those who wish to visit us or go abroad with the help of travel documents. Last year alone some 76 million citizens crossed the Yugoslav border both ways.

There are cases, however, when some people want to cross the border in an impermissible way. Unfortunately, the number of such attempts is increasing from year to year. For the sake of comparison, according to the Federal Secretariat for National Defence,

in 1976 there were some 1,450 registered illegal crossings, while in 1981 there were 3,470. The situation is no better this year. In the first half of the year, when "the illegal traffic" is normally much smaller, there were 1,500 registered illegal crossings. It is certainly interesting that among those who made such crossings last year only 17 percent were Yugoslav citizens.

Most of the people without passports failed to manage to cross the border. Last year the border units prevented 96.5 percent of such attempts. When "meeting" the Border Guards, some people tried to escape and some even attacked the young men in the olive gray uniforms. Last year resistance was offered to the Border Guards in some 260 cases.

Although it is mostly said that there is peace on our borders, there are incidents too. Last year alone, about 310 incidents and other violations of the state borders were registered, 90 of which were carried out by our citizens. They were mainly trival incidents caused by unintentional efforts. There have also been violations of our territorial waters. Eighty-eight foreign fishing boats were caught in our territorial waters last year.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES NONALIGNMENT, OTHER ISSUES

LD141630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- At its session held in Belgrade today with Petar Stambolic in the chair, the SFRY Presidency discussed and adopted the report on the working and friendly visit which Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, paid to Iraq.

The Presidency positively assessed the results of the visit and the meaningful talks between Cvijetin Mijatovic, President Saddam Husayn and other top-ranking Iraqi leaders. The visit confirmed that the bilateral relations are marked by a closeness of views on the most important international issues. These views are in line with the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. At the same time, the visit was viewed as a reflection of the successful development of mutual cooperation in all spheres.

It was stressed at the session that these talks represent a contribution by the two nonaligned countries to the resolution of the most important international issues, in particular with regard to the further strengthening of the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. The Presidency welcomed Iraq's decision to propose a change in venue of the seventh conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries as a significant contribution to this goal.

Particular emphasis was laid on the significance of continuing intensive consultations among the nonaligned as well as on the significance of the latest initiatives and proposals by a series of nonaligned countries in order that a consensus of the remaining questions linked with the successful holding of the seventh conference be reached as soon as possible. This will be yet another confirmation of the vitality of the movement in which dominates the consciousness about the broadest joint interests as the basis of all the activities.

The Presidency also discussed some other issues within the framework of its constitutional jurisdictions.

BRIEFS

1981 NATURAL DISASTER DAMAGE -- Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Damage caused by natural disasters in Yugoslavia last year exceeded 20 billion dinars. Most damage was caused by earthquakes, which in Bosnia-Hercegovina alone destroyed buildings worth 9.5 billion dinars. Floods in Serbia caused damage approaching 3 billion dinars. Landslides and flooding from subterranean water were the third leading cause of damage. According to data of the Federal Institute for Statistics, overall damage by natural disasters to industry and mining in 1981 amounted to almost 5.5 billion dinars. The damage to agricultural land in Vojvodina exceeded 2 billion dinars. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Aug 82 p 1 AU]